The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4741. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Dec. 4 by Ocean Telegraph.

Rumors of Dissensions in the British Cabinet.

The Royal Commission on the British Neutrality Laws Appointed.

Reception of the President's Message in England.

The Reported Arrest of J. H. Surratt Confirmed.

Commencement of the Evacuation of Rome.

Settlement of All Difficulties Between Prussia and Saxony.

ENGLAND.

Rumors of Cabinet Changes Unfounded—The Royal Commission on the Neutrality Laws.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 4—Evening.

The *Morning Herald* declares that the rumors that have been circulating of dissensions in the British Cabinet, and of the probable retirement of DISRAELI, are without foundation.

The same paper announces that the Royal Commission upon the neutrality laws has been formed and consists of thirteen members, the most eminent of whom have already been announced.

The President's Message in England.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 4—Evening.

The President's Message has had no appreciable effect upon the stock market.

The Arrest of Surratt.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

It is now certain that the notorious JOHN SURRATT has been arrested in Alexandria, Egypt.

The Fenians.

CORK, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

At a large meeting of the citizens of Cork the magistrates were requested to memorialize the Government to enroll the loyal people, increase the number of troops, and arrest all suspicious persons.

FRANCE.

The Gold Medal for Mrs. Lincoln.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Mr. BIGELOW, Minister of the United States, to-day, received from the deputation appointed for that purpose, a gold medal and letter for Mrs. LINCOLN, presented by the people of France, in honor of the virtues and memory of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ITALY.

Evacuation of Rome.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

One regiment of French troops left the City of Rome yesterday.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The Swiss Assembly had opened. In view of the state of affairs in Europe the President urged an immediate arming.

SWEDEN.

Plans of Naval and Harbor Defence.

STOCKHOLM, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

It is said that the Government has taken into serious consideration the plans of naval and harbor defence which have lately been suggested by Capt. ERICSSON, the famous inventor.

GERMANY.

Prussia and Saxony Come to an Agreement.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

All the questions and differences between Prussia and Saxony have at length been adjusted.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

American Securities.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 4—Noon.

The following are the opening quotations for United States securities;

United States Five-Twenties of '62	70½
United States Five Twenties of '65	69⅞
Erie Railway Shares	46¼
Illinois Central Shares	77

Dispatches received from Berlin, Frankfort and Hamburg quote United States bonds firm.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 4—Evening.

United States Five-twenties, 1862	70⅞
United States Five-twenties, 1865	70⅜
Erie Railway Shares	46⅞
Illinois Central Shares	77⅞

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 4—Evening.

American Securities were last quoted as follows:

United States Five-twenties	70⅞
Illinois Central Shares	77⅞
Erie Railway Shares	46⅞

London Money Market.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The Money Market is steady. Consols for money are quoted at 88⅞.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 4—Evening.

The Money Market is easy at the close. Consols close at 88⅞ for money, ex dividend.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 4—Evening.

Consols closed to-day at 88⅞ for money.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 4—Noon.

The Cotton Market opens at 14d. for Middling Uplands. The sales to-day will probably reach 8,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 4—Evening.

The Cotton market is steady; sales 8,000 bales; prices without change.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The firm of TROOST & Co., cotton brokers, are announced as having failed. Their liabilities are said to be very large.

Other Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 4—Evening.

The Breadstuffs market closed flat. Corn at the close was quoted at 39s. 9d.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDONDERRY, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Portland, has arrived at this port *en route* to Liverpool.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1866.

Messrs. BUCKALEW, HENDERSON, RIDDLE, STEWART and HENDRICKS, absent yesterday, appeared in their seats.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. SUMNER gave notice that on to-morrow he should introduce resolutions declaring the true principles of reconstruction, the jurisdiction of Congress over the whole subject, the illegality of the existing Governments in the rebel States, and the exclusion of such States with such illegal Governments from representation in the Congress of the United States and from voting on constitutional amendments.

ADVERTISING.

Mr. CRESWELL offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the amount of money paid since the 18th of May last for advertising in the various papers of the District of Columbia; whether the law required the advertising to be given to the two papers having the largest circulation in the District. Adopted.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. CHANDLER called up his resolution offered yesterday, calling for certain information about Mexican affairs.

Mr. SUMNER hoped the resolution would be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He had doubts as to the propriety of the resolution, and thought at any rate it should be deferred.

Mr. CHANDLER said it was a mere resolution of inquiry, and as such there ought to be no objection to it.

Mr. SAULSBURY hoped the resolution would not be adopted. It contained language that one Government ought not to use toward another. It asked if the French Emperor had given any apology, &c.

Mr. SUMNER repeated the hope that the resolution would not be adopted.

The motion to take up the resolution did not prevail.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the bill passed by the House yesterday to repeal the thirteenth section of the Confiscation Act, which gives the President power to grant a general amnesty to those lately engaged in rebellion.

Mr. SHERMAN called for the reading of the section proposed to be repealed, and it was read.

Mr. JOHNSON did not know whether, if the section referred to was repealed, the President would not still have power to pardon every one who stood in a situation to be pardoned. Over that power Congress could have no control. At any rate, he thought the subject ought to go to some committee; and he would move, if nobody else did, its reference to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. FESSENDEN would express no opinion on the merits of the bill, but he was opposed to the passage of any measure until it had been considered in Committee.

Mr. HOWARD said there were grave doubts as to whether the pardoning power, vested by the Constitution in the President, gave the President the right to return confiscated property. He believed there was pressing need for the passage of this bill, and he hoped it would not be referred.

Mr. CHANDLER said that hundreds of millions of confiscated property had been returned to its original owners by the President, and it was alleged that pardons were for sale, around this town, by women of at least doubtful reputation, and millions of dollars worth of property had been restored through this channel. If the President had power to do this under the Constitution, in God's name let him exercise it, but, in God's name, let him have no power given him that is not in the Constitution.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he should probably vote for the bill, but he saw no pressing need for it, and thought there was a great force in what had been said by others in favor of a reference to a committee.

Mr. HOWE said he was about to vote to take up the bill, but he should not consider himself voting under any undue excitement in doing so. If there were any more important business before the Senate he would proceed with it.

The yeas and nays were demanded, with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Creswell, Edmunds, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Lane, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Wade, Williams, Wilson—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fogg, Foster, Grimes, Hendricks, Johnson, Kirkwood, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Riddle, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wiley—21.

Absent or not voting—Brown, Cowan, Cragin, Guthrie, McDougal, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Sprague, Yates—10.

So the motion to take up the bill did not prevail.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Senate at 12:45 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COMMITTEE ON FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported a new rule for the appointment at the commencement of each session, of a standing committee of nine members on Freedmen's Affairs. It was agreed to.

MEMBER SWORN IN.

Mr. HUNTER, member elect from Brooklyn, New-York, appeared and took the oath prescribed by law.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of War, with reports of the Quartermaster-General, Paymaster-General and Commissary-General as to the amounts expended in suppressing Indian hostilities during 1864-'65. It was laid on the table.

Also, a report of the Comptroller of the Currency, which was referred to the Banking Committee.

BANKING CURRENCY BILL POSTPONED.

The bill reported last session from the Banking Committee to amend the National Currency Act, came up as the first business in order.

Mr. HOOPER moved its recommittal.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, objected to its recommittal, arguing that the Committee had given the matter a full consideration for six months of last session, and that the House was as competent to consider it as the Committee was.

After some discussion, Mr. HOOPER withdrew his motion, and the bill, on his further motion, was postponed till the third Tuesday in December.

COMPTROLLER'S BUREAU.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back a bill on the same subject, making provision for a separate Bureau for the Comptroller of the Currency. It was made the special order for Thursday of next week.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the same Committee, reported back adversely the House bill to create the Northern Judicial District of Pennsylvania.

CLAIMS—PUNISHMENT OF TREASON.

A bill to authorize the employment of additional counsel in the cases of the claims pending against the Government, and the House resolution to repeal that portion of the act of July 17, 1862, which limits the forfeiture of real estate for the crime of treason to the lifetime of the owner, were laid on the table.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. JENCKES, from the Select Committee on the Civil Service, reported a bill to regulate the civil service of the United States, to promote the efficiency thereof. It was read twice and recommitted.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES—PAY OF MEMBERS.

The Speaker proceeded to call the States for resolutions. Mr. COBB offered a preamble and resolution setting forth that the sections of the act of last session for additional bounty to soldiers, were prepared and passed in great haste, and without due examination, and fell far short of the equalization of the bounty; that the section of the same act increasing the pay of members of Congress was also adopted in great haste, and was of questionable propriety, as well in substance as in form, and referring the first legislation to the Military Committee for amendment and the second to the Judiciary Committee for repeal. Adopted.

THE DRAFT.

Mr. PAINE offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to communicate the names of all drafted men who failed to report to the proper authorities. Laid over one day under the rules.

REVENUE TAX.

Mr. PRICE introduced a bill to repeal so much of section 51 of the Internal Revenue Act of last session as imposes a license tax of $100 on retail grocers who grind their own coffee or spices. Read twice, and referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

MICHIGAN HARBORS.

On motion of Mr. FERRY the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making appropriations for such harbors on the Western coast of Michigan as were surveyed this year by the General Government.

RESOLUTION REJECTED.

Mr. INGERSOLL offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States is hereby respectfully requested to inform the House, if not incompatible with the public interest, how near the verge of the Government the present body called a Congress is at present, and if it is not nearer the centre than he formerly supposed. [Laughter.]

Mr. ELDRIDGE demanded the yeas and nays, which were refused, and the resolution was rejected.

Mr. INGERSOLL asked leave to withdraw it, but the Speaker informed him that the House had already rejected it.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. WENTWORTH offered the following resolution:

Resolved, In response to that portion of the President's Message that relates to those communities which claimed to be the Confederate States of America, that this House finds in the many acts of disloyalty which have transpired in those communities since its last adjournment, as well as in the recent elections in the loyal States, additional reason for insisting on the adoption of the pending Constitutional Amendment, before it will consider the propriety of giving them Congressional representation.

Mr. ANCONA moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost—yeas 32, nays 119, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ancona, Bergen, Boyer, Campbell, Chanler, Dawson, Eldridge, Finck, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Hale, Harding of Kentucky, Hayes, Hunter of New-York, Kerr, Latham, Leblond, Niblack, Nicholson, Noel, Phelps, Randall of Pennsylvania, Ritter, Rogers, Rousseau, Shanklin, Sitgreaves, Strouse Taber, Taylor of New-York, Trimble, Ward of Kentucky—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Allison, Ames, Arnell, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Beaman, Benjamin, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell, Brandegee, Bromwell, Broomall, Buckland, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Cook, Cullom, Darling, Dawes, Defrees, Deming, Dixon, Dodge, Donnelly, Eckley, Eggleston, Eliot, Farnsworth, Farquar, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Griswold, Harding of Illinois, Hart, Hayes, Henderson, Higby, Hill, Holmes, Hooper, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard of Conecticut, Hubbell of Ohio, Hulburd, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelly, Ketcham, Koontze, Kuykendall, Laflin, Lawrence, of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Lynch, Maynard, McClurg, McIndoe, McKee, McRuer, Mercuer, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, Myers, Newell, O'Neil, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Plants, Pomeroy, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins, Sawyer, Schenck, Schofield, Schellabarger, Sloan, Spalding, Starr, Stevens, Stokes, Thayer, Francis Thomas, Maryland, John L. Thomas, Jr., Maryland, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn, Ward of New-York, Warner, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Indiana, Wentworth, Whaley, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom, Woodbridge—119.

The resolution was then adopted without division.

THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

On motion of Mr. ORTH, the President was requested to communicate any correspondence or information relating to the attempt of SANTA ANNA and ORTEGA to organize armed expeditions within the United States for the purpose of overthrowing the National Government of the Republic of Mexico.

MEMBER'S PAY.

On motion of Mr. FARQUHAR, the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to pay to Mr. WASHBURNE, of Indiana, the difference between his pay as a member and that received by him as an army officer from the 3d of March, 1865, to the date of his discharge.

BOUNTIES.

Mr. JULIAN introduced a bill to equalize bounties. Read twice and referred to the Military Committee.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS—NAVY-YARD AT CLEVELAND.

Mr. SPALDING introduced bills which were read twice and referred, as follows; For the protection of Government piers, breakwaters, and other harbor improvements—to the Committee on Commerce. To provide for a Navy-yard at the Naval station for the upper lakes, Cleveland, Ohio—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, introduced a bill to repeal so much of the Civil Appropriation Bill of last session as increased the compensation of members; to which Mr. SCHENCK offered an amendment, providing for the refunding of the increased compensation received by members. It was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

MILEAGE.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, also introduced a bill to reduce the mileage of members, which was referred to the Committee on Mileage.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE REBEL STATES.

Mr. BROOMALL offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Territories be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing Territorial Governments for the several districts of country within the jurisdiction of the United States, formerly occupied by the once existing States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, and giving to all adult male inhabitants born within the limits of the United States, or duly naturalized and not participants in the late rebellion, full equal political rights in such Territorial Governments.

Adopted; yeas 107, nays 37, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnell, Ashley of Ohio, Baldwin, Banks, Barker, Beaman, Bidwell, Bingham, Blow, Boutwell, Brandegee, Bromwell, Broomall, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke of Ohio, Clark of Kansas, Cobb, Cook, Cullom, Darling, Defrees, Deming, Dixon, Driggs, Ecklers, Eggleston, Elliot, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Griswold, Harding of Illinois, Hart, Hawkins, Hayes, Henderson, Higby, Hill, Holmes, Hooper, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell of Ohio, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelly, Koontz, Laflin, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Lynch, Maynard, McClurg, McKee, McRuer, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, Myers, Newell, O'Neil, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Plants, Pomeroy, Price, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins, Schenck, Scofield, Shellabarger, Sloan, Starr, Stevens, Stokes, Thayer, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of Missouri, Ward of New-York, Warner, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Indiana, Washburn of Massachusetts, Wentworth, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom, Woodbridge.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Baker, Bergen, Boyer, Campbell, Chanler, Dawson, Dodge, Eldridge, Finck, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Hale, Hubbard of West Virginia, Kerr, Kuykendall, Latham of West Virginia, Leblond, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Phelps, Randall of Pennsylvania, Raymond, Ritter, Rogers, Shanklin, Sitgreaves, Spalding, Stillwell, Strouse, Tabor, Taylor of New-York, Trimble, Ward of Kentucky.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. STEVENS offered a concurrent resolution for the reappointment of the Joint Committee of Reconstruction, and that the documents and resolutions that were referred to it at the last session be considered as referred to it anew. Adopted.

RAILROADS IN THE REBEL STATES.

Mr. STEVENS also offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of five to report to the House at its next session the past and present relation existing between the Federal Government and the railroads in the States lately in rebellion; the amount of money expended by the United States in constructing, repairing, equipping and managing such railroads; the amount now due by each of them to the Government, &c., and as to the proper course to be taken by the Government in relation to such railroads; the Committee to have power to send for persons and papers, employ a clerk and report progress at any time. Adopted.

Mr. STEVENS remarked that he did not desire to be placed himself on the Committee, as he feared the climate of the South would prove rather warm for him. [Laughter.]

REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. DRIGGS offered a resolution calling on the Postmaster-General for information in regard to the removal and appointment of Postmasters, &c., since the adjournment of the last session. It was laid over for one day under the rule.

Mr. MYERS offered a resolution calling on the President for like information in reference to all officers whose appointment the Senate is required to confirm. It was disposed of in the same manner as the preceding resolution.

FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE.

Mr. DARLING offered a resolution reciting that great frauds are alleged to be daily practiced in the payment and collection of Internal Revenue on distilled spirits, tobacco and cigars, and providing for a select Committee of five to investigate the facts, with power to send for persons and papers. The resolution was adopted.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. DARLING also introduced a bill to provide for the election of a delegate in Congress for the District of Columbia. The bill was read twice and referred to the Committee for the District.

The bill provides for impartial suffrage.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. WARNER introduced a bill to increase the salary of the United States Judge for the District of Connecticut to $4,500. It was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

SOLDIERS' ORPHAN HOME.

Mr. BANKS introduced a bill to amend the act to incorporate the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home. It was read twice and referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

THE TAX ON COTTON.

Mr. BLAINE offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire whether the agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests of the country would not be promoted by a repeal of the tax on cotton. Adopted.

THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.

Mr. RICE, of Maine, introduced a bill conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims in cases arising out of treaties with the Cherokee Indians of 1817 and 1819.

It was read twice, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. MCKEE, calling on the President for correspondence or information relative to the present condition of affairs in Mexico, came up, and was adopted.

RAILROAD BILL POSTPONED.

The Senate bill of last session, making a grant of land for a railroad from San Francisco to Humboldt's Bay, came up, and was postponed for two weeks.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION FROM MR. BOUTWELL.

Mr. BOUTWELL having obtained unanimous consent to make a personal statement, said: I have observed in some newspapers what purports to be a report of some remarks made by me in a caucus of Union members of the House last Saturday evening. The report to which I refer is in many particulars quite incorrect. What I said, I said very coolly and will repeat it substantially to the House. I gave notice to the caucus that it was my purpose at an early time to introduce a resolution calling for the correspondence between the State Department and our Minister at Rome in reference to JOHN H. SURRATT, and I expressed a desire that my friends should support the passage of the resolution if there should be any opposition or doubt about it. I then said, I believe as coolly as I am speaking now, that I had good reason to believe that the Executive Department had had knowledge for many months of the place where SURRATT was; that he was employed in the army of the Pope of Rome; that it had for many months a knowledge of the regiment and company in which he was, and of the name under which he was living; that it had observed a report of his arrest and escape, and that I thought, under all the circumstances, it was time that the country should know whether those facts were so or not. I therefore desired that the resolution which I intended to introduce yesterday should be supported by the Union members of the House. Now, I will say for myself that I have good reason for believing—I believe I have the best of reasons for thinking—that so early as May last the Executive Department of the Government had knowledge of where SURRATT was. I did not say on Saturday night last, nor do I say now, nor have I said anywhere, that the Government has been at fault in not procuring his arrest; but when I left this city last July, I did expect that very soon the country would have known that the arrest had been made. But week after week transpired, and month after month passed away, and there was no public information that his arrest had been made. I did say in public speeches that I had good reason to believe that the Government had knowledge of the whereabouts of SURRATT. I have now this to say, that further correspondence has been called for. When it appears the House and the country will see whether or not the Executive Department had that knowledge. The House and country will also see whether the Government has taken such means as were in its power to procure his early arrest. On that point I have no knowledge whatever. If it shall appear that I have been mistaken as to the fact that the Government had knowledge, there is no person in the House or in the country who will more willingly retract than I shall. I have to say further, that while I am opposed to the President of the United States and to his policy, I shall make no warfare upon him which I do not consider fair and legitimate. I shall not attempt here or elsewhere to misrepresent or abuse him. But what I do mean to undertake, and to perform to the best of my ability, is to ascertain whether he has been true in the great office which he holds. I intend to bring to that inquiry, as a member of the House, a judicial mind. If it shall appear that he has been true, there is no citizen of the country who will more readily recognize the fact. If, on the other hand, it shall prove otherwise, then as a citizen and as a representative I shall perform my duty to the country.

THE NATIONAL SOLDIERS' ASYLUM.

Mr. SCHENCK, on leave of the House, introduced a joint resolution to appoint two managers for the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, to fill certain vacancies. It was read three times and passed.

MUSTER-OUT ROLLS.

Mr. BLAINE offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to furnish, on application of the Adjutant-General of any State, certified copies of the muster-out rolls of any volunteer organization of such State serving in the late war; it was referred to the Military Committee.

The House adjourned at 2 o'clock.

VIRGINIA.

GOV. PEIRPOINT'S MESSAGE.

Financial Condition of the State—The Governor's Argument in Favor of the Adoption of the Constitutional Amendment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Monday, Dec. 3, 1866.

The Message of the Governor opens with the financial affairs of the State, the material portions of which are as follows:

The details of the financial affairs of the State Government for the last year, are contained in the report of the Auditor of Public Accounts herewith transmitted, and your attention is invited to the recommendations therein contained. The report of the Treasurer is also submitted.

Assuming the income of the last year as the basis for the estimate of this, there will be received into the public Treasury during the year ending on the 30th September, 1867	$1,228,679 30
Add to this the amount on hand 1st October, 1866	334,607 56
Total	$1,563,286 86
I estimate the expenses for carrying on the Government up to the 1st of October, 1867, at	510,000 00
Leaving a balance in the treasury of.	$1,053,286 86

In this estimate I have made a liberal allowance for the current expenses of the Government; for an appropriation to supply artificial limbs to disabled soldiers; to pay the balance due on the statues for the Washington monument; for the necessary appropriations to the Lunatic and Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylums; for the Penitentiary and Public Guard, and for a geological survey. This estimate is made on the supposition that a change will be made in the mode of defraying criminal expenses. I am aware that a large number of petitions for appropriations will be presented to the General Assembly, all of which will be urgently pressed by their advocates. But, in my estimation, none of them have any merit to compare with the demand on the State for the payment of the interest on the public debt. I should fail in my duty, did I not urge upon you the paramount obligation which rests upon us to make provision for the payment of this interest in preference to any other claims, except those above indicated

The public debt, with the interest funded, will amount on the first day of January next, to	$43,383,679 27
Deduct amount owned by Sinking and Literary funds	2,377,681 60
Balance for which interest is to be paid.	$41,005,997 67

This will require an additional assessment on property, real and personal, of about 46 cents on the $100; which, added to the 14 cents on the $100 now assessed, will make 60 cents on the $100 required to pay the expenses of the Government, necessary appropriations and interest on the public debt. In this calculation no estimate is made of the expenses of the collection of the additional tax of about $1,500,000. If the change in the mode of collection proposed in my last annual message shall be made, no additional expense will be incurred.

The Governor then proceeds through a long message of thirty-odd pages to touch upon the various State topics requiring the action of the Legislature, dwelling at length upon the railroad system, wherein he displays much of the business sagacity for which he is remarkable; and remarking that on the 16th of June last he had received from the Secretary of State a copy of the Constitutional Amendment, which he embodies in the message, he then closes as follows:

"There is no ambiguity in the language of the proposed Amendment; it is before you for your mature consideration—for adoption or rejection. You are fully acquainted with all the circumstances which led to its proposal. The Congress of the United States has made its acceptance a condition precedent to the admission of Representatives in the councils of the nation from States now unrepresented.

The President of the United States disapproved of this Amendment, and insisted on the immediate admission into Congress, from all the unrepresented States, of such representatives as were *"loyal,"* who had been elected according to the forms of law. What he means by the term *"loyal,"* is a subject of controversy. A number of his friends have explicitly affirmed, that he meant only such as could truthfully take the oath prescribed by Congress, to be taken by all persons before entering upon the duties of any office under the Government of the United States. It is claimed by a majority of Congress and those who support them, that the people of the States now unrepresented, voluntarily withdrew their representatives from the councils of the nation, and attempted to set up an independent Government or Confederation, and thereby inaugurated a great civil war; that the people in those States have committed a grave offence, and as security for the future, the Congress of the United States has authority to prescribe the terms on which they shall be readmitted to representation, and to determine by constitutional provisions that certain persons shall be disqualified from holding Federal or State offices, as a punishment for having participated in the rebellion.

On this great question, of such vast interest to the people of ten States, a clearly defined separation took place between the President and the Congress of the United States. Each appealed to the people of the twenty-six States now represented, to decide the controversy at the late elections. The elections are over, and a very decisive majority has been rendered in favor of the Congressional views of the subject.

Three points—as the controversy is susceptible of analysis, as I understand it—were distinctly submitted and decided at these elections, viz.:

First—That the unrepresented States shall not gain additional political power in the Congress of the United States by reason of the manumission of the slaves, where the right of suffrage in those States is withheld from the negro population.

Second—That persons who have heretofore held executive, legislative or judicial offices under the Government of the United States, or of any State, and have engaged in the late civil war against the United States, shall not be eligible to like places without the consent of two-thirds of Congress.

Third—That the terms upon which Representatives shall be readmitted to Congress from the States lately in rebellion, and disabilities imposed on or removed from those who participated in that rebellion, shall be prescribed by Congress and not by the President.

There is an effort being made at the North and in the South, by politicians who support the President's policy, to induce the Legislatures of the non-represented States to reject the Constitutional Amendment, in the hope that in another contest before the people they may be more successful; and they predict a violent conflict between the Executive and legislative branches of the General Government, by means of which he may obtain the majority in Congress. But when we consider the favorable auspices for the President's policy under which the late political contest was inaugurated—he having been elected by the party which now opposes him, supported by able Cabinet officers, and some of the shrewdest politicians of the country of the same party, in the hope of dividing that party by means of the power and patronage of the Federal Government, in some instances bestowing that patronage on former political friends, in others, persuasively holding out the emoluments of office to be conferred after the election—and that in opposition to all this the President has been defeated, it is not likely that another campaign can be so favorably inaugurated for the supposed interests of the Southern States as the one just closed.

The people of the South ought not again to be beguiled by the promises of these professed allies and friends at the North. The same promises were made in 1860 and 1861; I need not remind you how they were fulfilled. It is wise to look at the material, as well as numbers of which a party is composed, from which aid or support is expected. That party which supports the President at the North numbers in its ranks many wealthy and intelligent men; it has also a small portion of what may be termed the middle class—substantial people. But its great numerical strength lies among the most ignorant classes, and those representing the least property. You have in this party, then, those who aspire to be the aristocracy of wealth and refinement, supported, for the most part, in the large cities, by the poorest class. A party composed as this is cannot be relied upon in case of a physical contest. The wealthy are timid, and cling to their capital; the greater portion of the residue of the party being poor and ignorant, shrink from the contest for want of interest, looking at little beyond their physical security.

The Congressional party is composed of a large class, the equals in wealth and intelligence of the leaders of the party of the President; by the middle classes, among whom are distributed by far the greater portion of the property and intelligence of the country, and by the independent laboring classes of the manufacturing and agricultural districts. It now embraces the flower and strength of both the old political parties in the Northern States, brought together by the late war, and now held together by a common sentiment and sympathy. Young men arriving at the age of manhood naturally fall into, and thus swell its ranks. It will become stronger for many years to come. This may be termed the dominant party, led by the ardent and cultivated intellects now representing it in Congress. A glance at the details of the late elections will convince the most sceptical of the correctness of the views as to the composition of the two parties above taken.

The great Atlantic cities are old, and have been aptly termed the great ulcers of the body politic. The lower classes there live on excitement, and are mostly controlled by their passions and prejudices, (except where they are intelligently employed in healthy manufacturing establishments;) there Government patronage is lavishly dispensed, and there the President finds his greatest strength. As you approach the great agricultural and manufacturing districts, where education is as common as children—where the people read and think—you find the great strength of the Congressional party.

The practical question for your consideration now is, whether, by the rejection of the proposed Constitutional Amendment, you are likely to place *the people* of our State in a better condition. If the views I have presented be correct, there is no hope of better terms. It is urged that it would be dishonorable to accept the terms offered in the Amendment. I think this objection is not substantial. There was no political power acquired by the surrender of the Confederate armies. The terms were, as to the soldier, the surrender of his arms, giving his parole that he would go to his home and remain there peaceably until exchanged as a prisoner of war, or released from his parole; the officer had more liberal terms granted him, but these terms were only such as applied to a prisoner of war, in a military point of view. This position is fully confirmed by the fact, that after one of the Federal commanders had attempted to give a political *status* to a large division of the insurgent army, the political feature of the treaty was ordered to be stricken out by the Government at Washington.

Up to this point, no political *status* had been given to those who had been engaged in levying war against the Government. It is not material to the argument whether the unrepresented States are to be regarded as members of a *de facto* government, which had been overthrown by the arms of the United States, or as an aggregate of individuals who had been engaged in rebellion against the government, which had been suppressed. If these Confederate States are regarded as a *de facto* government, they had surrendered and were at the discretion of the conqueror. If we regard the inhabitants as persons who were engaged in domestic violence and waging war against the United States, they were subdued and were amenable to the laws. The President of the United States regarded them in the latter capacity, and decided that all the State Governments in the unrepresented States (except Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana and Arkansas, where Governments had been re-established by the loyal people,) had been abolished by this "domestic violence." He ordered conventions to be called to make new organic laws or constitutions for those States, prescribing who should and who should not vote for delegates to these conventions. He issued a proclamation, enumerating some thirteen or fourteen classes of persons liable to the penal laws of the United States unless they should obtain his special pardon. Thus he attempted to fix the political status of these States.

The term of the Thirty-eighth Congress expired on the 3d of March, 1865; the surrender of the Confederate armies took place in the months of April and May following, and the action of the President to which I have just referred was had before the assembling of the present Congress in December of the same year. When Congress assembled, it in effect denied the validity of the action of the President in attempting to define the political *status* of the people of the unrepresented States, who had been engaged in levying war against the Government, and denied admission to representatives from those States unless they should adopt the proposed Amendment. Nor has Congress sanctioned the validity of the President's action so far, except by acquiescence, and on condition that this Constitutional Amendment shall be adopted by the Legislature of each State. It is claimed by Congress that, being the law-making branch of the Government, it belongs to that body to determine the political *status* of the people of those States. Therefore, as yet the political *status* of the people of those States is precisely in the same condition that it was on the day the Confederate armies were surrendered. There has been nothing done by the law-making power of the Government of the United States to settle that question, except the submission of this proposition to amend the Constitution.

The people of those States, as a conquered nation, or as individuals who have forfeited their political rights by rebellion, are still under the ban of the Government, or in the power of the conqueror. In the case of nations at war, the conqueror dictates the terms of peace; in the case of subjects engaged in rebellion, when the rebellion is subdued, the Government enforces or mitigates the penalty. The terms of the conqueror in this case, or the penalties fixed by the Government are embodied in this proposed amendment. In either view of the case, there can be no disgrace incurred by the acceptance of the terms proposed, because they are proposed by a powerful Government to the people of States disarmed and unable to resist its authority. The disqualifications proposed, practically, do not go to the army that surrendered at Appomattox Court-house. I suppose not five per cent. of the individuals who composed that army will be affected by the proposed Constitutional Amendment. There were, perhaps, more able-bodied Virginians in the State, who were detailed or exempted in one way or another from military service, than were bearing arms on that day. The disqualifications will fall chiefly on this class. They ought not to complain, because they did not expose their persons in the strife to secure victory in a war they so largely contributed to inaugurate. There were few at Appomattox who had been active in bringing on the war.

The pardon issued by the President assumed that severe pains and penalties had been incurred by the individual receiving it, and required an acknowledgment by the recipient that he had committed the offence. Congress, also, declares that the offence was committed, and affixes the disqualifications imposed upon certain offenders as a mitigated penalty. The pardons of the President were eagerly sought, and accepted with professions of gratitude. It cannot be contended that no disgrace attaches to the acknowledgment of a wrong where forgiveness is promised, and that it would be dishonorable to acknowledge the same fault where the consequences of the admission merely go to the disqualification from holding office.

But are the conditions imposed by Congress hard? Congress indicated that the disabilities enumerated in the Amendment are not to be perpetual, by reserving to itself the power to repeal them. The conditions are not nearly as hard as they might be. The person of the citizen is safe; his property is not threatened with confiscation; it is not proposed to administer our laws by strangers; the power over the question of suffrage is left with the States. For the sake of securing peace and its blessings, may it not be an act of exalted patriotism for a portion of the old and the middle-aged citizens to yield gracefully to a necessity they cannot avert? It only brings the young men a little earlier into public life, and will tend to the earlier development of their energies. By the acceptance of the amendment tranquillity will be secured to the South. The young men and the old men will enter upon a new field of prosperity; intercommunications will be opened between all parts of the country, and by the exercise of a little forbearance, in a few years a perfect restoration will be effected.

But it is proposed to reject the Amendment and abide events; and the question is frequently asked, what will be the result? The answer is involved in doubt. The condition of the country is unsettled, and there will be no tranquillity until the *status* of the unrepresented States is fixed. I have no means of knowing what the action of Congress will be in the event of the rejection of the Amendment. It seems to me most probable that it will be claimed, that through illegal interference by the President in the unrepresented States, the political power of those States has been placed in the hands of those who were lately in rebellion against the Government, and who withhold political power from those who were and are loyal to the Government of the United States; that they refuse to comply with the requirements of Congress, to entitle them to representation, and are, therefore, still, practically, in rebellion against the Government; and that the loyal people of those States are thus deprived of a representation in the councils of the nation. Congress will be asked to set aside the State organizations created by the President, and place these States under the control of loyal men, who will accept such conditions as may be imposed by Congress. If Congress should adopt this course, the President has no power to resist it, because if adopted by two-thirds of each House it will be the law of the land.

Virginia would not be liable to this condition of things; but I have treated the subject as though she were in the same condition with the States reorganized by the President—first, because I know that your action will have an important influence over these States; and secondly, because we are now unrepresented, we will have, in effect, to conform to the same conditions imposed on those States, which will in all probability be much more objectionable to our people than the Amendment now proposed; for when a constitutional amendment shall be adopted by the requisite number of States, whatever disqualifications are created thereby, will be enforced by stringent laws of Congress.

The Amendment is now before you for ratification or rejection. I have endeavored to make a fair and full statement to you, in regard to this whole subject, as it presents itself to my mind.

Gentlemen, other topics will engage your attention. I have only alluded to such as I conceive to be important to the welfare of the Commonwealth. I leave the whole subject with you, devoutly imploring the blessing of Divine Providence for your guidance and protection, with the hope that wisdom and forbearance may characterize all your deliberations.

F. H. PEIRPOINT.

RICHMOND, Dec. 3, 1866.

Comments on the President's Message.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Your special correspondent at Richmond forwards the following to this Bureau:

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 4.

In their comments on the President's Message the papers this morning generally betray satisfaction that it is free from denunciatory language regarding Congress.

The *Times* says the Message is able, concise, clear and exceedingly well written. Its tone is at once temperate and firm. If it concedes nothing to the wild beasts of Ephesus, neither does it exasperate them by untimely denunciation. Indeed the President's Messages are as free from exasperating expletives as his speeches are full of them.

The *Whig* says: "Nothing is said about Congress being unconstitutional because a purely sectional body. Resistance to its measures is not hinted it. On the contrary, the Message is itself a recognition of Congress and its legitimacy." The *Enquirer* says: "On the whole it is very judicious, well conceived and well expressed. It is firm, without being aggressive, and moderate without timidity." The *Examiner* says: "Its spirit, so far as dometic matters are concerned, is Conservative and patriotic, and yet there is nothing violent or offensive for the Radicals to make a handle of." The *Examiner* further remarks: "We do not agree with the President in all his propositions. We utterly reject his test oath and foreign policy."

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The President's Message is very favorably received here. The city Press commend the spirit in which it is written, and recommend the people of the South to appreciate the efforts of the President in their behalf, considering the strong opposition he has to encounter.

There was a violent storm of wind and rain here early this morning. The skeleton walls of several burnt buildings were blown down, but no considerable damage was done.

Meeting of the Legislature.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

A quorum appearing in both branches of the General Assembly to-day, the Governor's Message was presented, partly read, and ordered to be printed.

No business of importance in either House.

Bloody Affray Near Richmond.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

A serious affray occurred last night in the suburbs between a citizen and three soldiers of the Eleventh United States Infantry. One of the latter was cut down and mortally wounded with an ax.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

Breaking Down of the Bridge Over the Muskingum River, Ohio—Train Precipitated Sixty Feet into the River—One Person Killed and Several Seriously Injured.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

One span of the bridge of the Central Ohio Railroad, over the Muskingum River, at Zanesville, gave way at about 9 o'clock this morning, as the eastern-bound express train was crossing, precipitating the engine, tender, two Adams' express cars, one baggage and one passenger car sixty feet to the rocky bottom of the river.

It is not yet known that any person was killed, but many are seriously and perhaps some fatally wounded. At the time of the accident two empty engines were crossing on the down track, one of which escaped with the loss of the tender. This train contained the passengers from St. Louis and Cincinnati, destined for Baltimore and Washington, and was the regular connection of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by the way of Bellaire.

The body of CALDWELL, of SHERIDAN's staff, lately deceased in New-Orleans, was on the train, but was recovered without damage. It is considered miraculous that no person was killed outright, and under this latest news the alarm is subsiding.

LATER.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The iron bridge of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Central Ohio division, across the river at this place, was the scene of a frightful railroad accident about 9 o'clock this morning, whereby ten persons were more or less seriously injured and one killed. The West bound passenger train had but a few minutes passed safely over the bridge. Two engines followed the train over to the west side of the river, and stopped on the west end of the bridge, the "Elias Gassett" standing on the west pier with her tender on the first space; the yard-engine "Antelope," with one car attached, was standing about one-third the distance on same space, between first and second piers, awaiting the 9 o'clock east-bound passenger train to pass, the bridge having a double track. The engine of the passenger train going east stopped at the wood-station, about 100 yards west of the bridge, took on wood and water, and then passed on to the iron bridge, having a train of four passenger cars, one baggage and one express. The last three passenger cars of the train were crowded with passengers. The first one had but about a dozen in it, and was in use as a smoking car. When the train had passed the middle of the first span of the structure it instantly gave way, precipitating the engine, tender, baggage and express car into the river, with the front end of the first passenger car, the rear end hanging on the pier; also the yard engine tender and one car, and the tender of the engine "Elias Fassett," the engine itself remaining on the pier, looking into one indescribable mass of ruins below.

Considering that the five cars of the Central Ohio Railroad, which met with the disaster this morning, were loaded with passengers destined for the State Pomological Fair at Zanesville, it is wonderful that but one loss of life has to be recorded—that of JESSE HILL, of Pleasant Valley. But two or three were injured. All the train's crew suffered more or less, though none seriously. The bridge was one of BOLLMAN's patent. It was the first iron railroad bridge erected in the State, and had heretofore been considered perfectly safe. Travel by that route will not be interrupted.

The following is a list of the passengers injured:

JESSE HILL, Pleasant Valley, Ohio; skull fractured; died at 2 P. M.

JAMES HAVILAND, Gaines' Station, Mich.; slightly, head and ankle.

LEVI CLAYPOOL, Nashport; seriously, left ankle; no bones broken.

Mr. HART, New-Jersey, slightly bruised.

EMPLOYES INJURED.—THOMAS MELLOTT, express messenger, arm, seriously; THOMAS Wing, conductor, neck, severely; VAN B. SHIPLY, engineer, burned about the neck and head slightly. SILAS HIGGS, fireman, leg bruised severely, GEO. THOMPSON, fireman, burned about the head slightly; ROBERT WILTON, colored porter, legs bruised, not seriously. The cool self-possession of the engineer of the passenger train, Mr. PATRICK H. SMITH, is worthy of all praise. From the time he felt the bridge giving way until his engine was in the water, he sounded the whistle for down brakes, and the order being obeyed checked the momentum of the train, and doubtless prevented the other cars filled with passengers from going into the river.

The break will be repaired by trestling within three days. The immediate cause of the accident was the increased weight on the bridge. It was constructed on the principle of BOLLMAN's patent, and should have sustained ten times the weight which crushed it this morning.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Case of John Moran, the Sentenced Murderer—The Application for Commutation of Sentence Denied—The Escape of Shinborn from Prison.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

This morning the final hearing in the case of JOHN MORAN, sentenced to be hung for the murder of MARY ELLEN KEARNEY, in the doorway of a house in Roxbury, on the evening of March 19, took place. The Committee on Pardons decided adversely to the application of commutation of sentence, and Friday, the 25th of January next, was fixed upon as the day for his execution. The application was based on the ground that MORAN was laboring under a temporary attack of insanity at the time he committed the act.

The case of RANDALL *vs.* BRIGHAM was brought up in the United States Circuit Court this morning, before Judge LOWELL. This was a suit brought by Mr. RANDALL against Judge BRIGHAM for striking his name from the roll of members of the Suffolk Bar. Mr. RANDALL stated that he this morning received a letter and a telegraphic dispatch from JAS. T. BRADY, Esq., of New-York, whom Mr. RANDALL had engaged for his counsel, saying that on account of the pressure of other business, which could not be postponed, he would not be able to appear to-day, and should be obliged to decline conducting the case. The case was accordingly postponed, and will be tried before a jury at the next session of the Court.

MARK SHINBORN, the noted burglar who escaped from the Concord, N. H., State Prison yesterday, was convicted a year ago of the robbery of the Walpole, N. H., Bank, and sentenced for ten years. He escaped soon afterward, was rearrested and taken direct to Concord. His escape on Monday was with the aid of an accomplice who had bored five auger holes low down in the great gate. The prisoners were going in procession from their workshops to their cells, across the yard, when SHINBORN made a sudden dash to the gate, tore off a portion of the lower plank, which broke where the fire auger holes had been made, sprang through the opening and climbed over a woodshed. A bullet fired in the yard missed him. Outside the woodshed there was an accomplice waiting with a carriage. SHINBORN jumped in, tore off his prison jacket, wrapped a coat around him and dropped down under cover of the buffalo robes, his comrade meanwhile driving the horse down State-street. They were out of sight before the officers could pursue. A reward of $1,000 has been offered for his capture. A letter has been found in a false bottom of his workshop drawer, saying that the planks were all right and his signal would be looked for on Monday. To carry on the correspondence it is supposed some one gained access nightly to the workshop by scaling the walls. A reward is offered for his arrest.

There was a steady demand for Government securities to-day. The supply of paper currency was in excess of the demand for commercial and other purposes.

It is probable that Gen. GRANT will attend the meeting of the veterans of the late war at Concord, N. H., on New Year's day.

The Committee of the City Council upon the selection of a suitable design for a monument to commemorate the heroic deeds of our soldiers, have resolved to break ground for its erection on the 1st of January next, when the corner stone will be laid on the site of the flagstaff on the hill near the frog-pond. The programme of the ceremonies has not yet been agreed upon, but it is anticipated that there will be an immense military and civic parade, and an address. The monument is to cost $100,000, and when completed will be one of the handsomest specimens of architecture in the country.

CANADA.

The Fenian Trials at Sweetsburg—A Fight Among the Prisoners—Bold Attempt to Fire the Jail.

SWEETSBURG, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The Court opened this morning at 10 o'clock and has been occupied all day with the trial of one EMERY CHAMBERLAIN, for a murder committed in the township of Potton, on the 2d of August last. It adjourned at 4:30 o'clock without having finished this case, which will probably occupy the whole of to-morrow. Mr. DEVLIN, of Montreal, counsel for the Fenian prisoners, arrived here this morning.

Gen. AVERILL, United States Consul-General for British America, is expected here to-morrow afternoon, to watch the trials on behalf of his Government. The Grand Jury had the indictments against the Fenian prisoners submitted to them at 11 o'clock this forenoon, and were at work on them until 6 o'clock. They will probably make their presentment to-morrow, and the prisoners against whom true bills may be found will then be arraigned. Their counsel is ready to proceed at once with the trials, which, it is believed, will commence on Thursday afternoon, as the murder case will then have been disposed of.

The whole of Thursday will in all probability be occupied with legal arguments.

It is understood that the exception to the jurisdiction of the Court contends that Provincial Courts are not competent to try charges of high treason. He will object also, it is said, to the act under which they are to be tried, contending that it is not within the power of a Parliament of a mere dependency of the Empire to enact laws defining what shall constitute high treason; and thirdly it will be argued that the prisoners cannot be tried under an *ex post facto* law. The offences were committed in June, and the act in its present shape did not become a law until the 15th of August; the act of June 8, having been amended and superceded by another subsequently introduced.

The prisoners had a lively time this afternoon. Two of them, CRAWFORD and DAN COBURN, had a fight in the Fenian ward, and COBURN, who is a powerfully built man, punished his antagonist badly. They began the fight with fists, and finally COBURN knocked the other down and kicked him in the face, damaging his nose, and nearly knocking out one of his eyes with the toe of his boot. The difficulty, according to one story, arose out of a discussion between the two as to which had rendered the greater service to the Fenian cause. CRAWFORD's version of it is that the subject of dispute was whether the parties who attempted to kidnap GEORGE SANDERS were acquitted or not.

He says also that the difficulty was aggravated by a reference to an old gambling transaction, in which COBURN had lost some money to him. COBURN applied to him a very opprobrious epithet, and then the fight began.

The jailor and his assistants having entered the ward, secured COBURN and removed him to a solitary cell, in another part of the jail, where he will be fed on bread and water and deprived of his allowance of tobacco.

Scarcely had this affair been disposed of, when it was followed by a new excitement. About a quarter of an hour afterward the jailor entered the ward to lock up the prisoners for the night; he found the door of an inner compartment of the ward shut, on opening it, he discovered one of the prisoners, THOS. MADDEN, in the very act apparently of attempting to set fire to the jail. He had filled one of the tin cases used as coffee cups with burning coals from the stove and had it set on the floor under the ash-pan. The theory is that he wanted to set fire to the floor, or more probably that he was to carry the coals to his cell and set fire to the bed clothes in the hope that in the confusion caused by an alarm of fire the prisoners might succeed in effecting an escape. MADDEN's story is that he wanted to light his pipe.

Orders have been given that in future two or three policemen shall remain in the ward with the prisoners to preserve order and prevent the repetition of any attempt at incendiarism.

All is quiet in the village. There are very few strangers from the United States. Perhaps there will be more when the trials commence. Meanwhile, the capabilities of this and the neighboring village of Cowansville to provide board and sleeping-room for the crowd of officials, military officers, policemen and others who have been attracted here by the trials, are taxed to the very utmost.

Relief of the Quebec Sufferers—Remarkable Success of the Fire Brigade.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The total amount received from all quarters to this date for the Fire Relief Fund is $237,381. Amount expended, $67,929.

A fire occurred in O'CONNELL's grocery, but the Fire Brigade succeeded in confining the flames to the lower flat, an almost unparalleled fact in the history of Quebec fires.

Arrival of Armstrong Guns at Kingston.

KINGSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

A full battery of Armstrong guns have been received here for the use of the garrison artillery in case they require to do duty as a field battery.

Glycerine Explosion at Rochester—One Man Killed and Two Badly Wounded—Brakeman Killed on the Central Railroad.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

By the accidental explosion of about fifteen pounds of nitro-glycerine, used for blasting purposes in the tunnel near the High Falls in this city, this morning, a man named MCNORTON, was killed, and two other men dreadfully injured. The explosion shook the buildings in the northern part of the city on both sides of the river.

A brakeman, named ARMSTRONG, was killed to-day by falling from a train of cars near Newark, on the Central Railroad.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

OPERATIONS OF OUR ARMIES.

GEN. GRANT'S REPORT.

Gen. Sherman's Report Upon Affairs in the Western States and Territories—Gen. Halleck on the Pacific Department—Our Indian Troubles and the Remedy—Gen. Meade on the Fenian Invasion—Gen. Thomas on Affairs in Tennessee.

[We conclude to-day the Department Reports sent by Gen. GRANT to the Secretary of War. They embrace much valuable information in regard to our Western Territories, and concerning the Fenian attempt upon Canada.—ED. TIMES.]

Report of Lieut.-Gen. W. T. Sherman.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 5, 1866.

GENERAL: On my return from a two months' tour on the plains, I had the honor to receive the letter from your headquarters of Oct. 3, 1866, calling for a report of the operations of the troops of my command during the past year. Having in the mean time been called to Washington, and now again being under orders that will compel my departure to-morrow, I am forced to slight the task.

MILITARY DIVISIONS IN THE WEST.

Upon the close of the great war of the rebellion, June 27, 1865, the whole territory of the United States was divided into five great military divisions, of which that styled the military division of the Mississippi fell to my share. It was composed of the Department of the Ohio, Maj.-Gen. ORD commanding; the Department of the Missouri, Maj.-Gen. POPE commanding, and the Department of Arkansas, Maj.-Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS commanding. The first business that demanded our attention was the disbandment of the vast armies that had been formed in the war, and the reduction of the depots of accumulated stores. This progressed with great rapidity under the orders of the War Department; but still, on the 31st of October, 1865, there remained in service 1,487 commissioned officers, and 25,487 enlisted men. They were composed of a small proportion of the old army, and of volunteers who had been enlisted for the war and who claimed their discharge; but they were stationed in remote districts where they could not be replaced during the Winter season, and we had no regular troops available for the purpose. Still the reduction of all irregular troops was pushed as fast as the season would permit, even at the risk of public property; so that by the 31st of October, 1866, the aggregate troops in the military division was reported 578 commissioned officers and 13,953 enlisted men.

By General Orders of the War Department of Aug. 6, 1866, an entire change in the Territorial commands was made. This military division became that of the Missouri. The Department of the Ohio was taken out entirely, and the territory lying west of the Mississippi and east of the Rocky Mountains was divided into four departments, viz.: Department of Dakota, Major-Gen. TERRY commanding; Department of the Platte Major-Gen. COOKE commanding; Department of the Missouri, Major-Gen. HANCOCK commanding, and Department of the Arkansas, Major-Gen. ORD commanding. This remains the case at this time, and as all irregular troops have been discharged, I have distributed the regular troops as follows:

Department of Dakota—The Tenth, Thirteenth, Twenty-second and Thirty-first Regiments of Infantry, and two hundred Indian scouts.

Department of the Platte—Battery C, Third Artillery, Second Regiment Cavalry, the Eighteenth, Twenty-seventh and Thirty-sixth Regiments of Infantry, and two hundred Indian scouts.

Department of the Missouri—Battery B, Fourth Artillery, Third and Seventh Regiments of Cavalry, eight companies Tenth Cavalry, (colored,) the Third, Fifth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, (colored,) Regiments of Infantry, and 150 Indian scouts.

Department of the Arkansas—Battery B, Fifth Artillery, four companies Tenth Cavalry, (colored,) Nineteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments of Infantry, and 50 Indian scouts.

DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS OVER A VAST TERRITORY.

This distribution of troops was made rather with a view to the future than to the immediate condition of affairs, and when these regiments are fully organized, armed, and instructed, I think they will secure the general peace and security of the country, and of the national interests intrusted to my keeping. The act of Congress providing the new military peace establishment passed at so late a date that we could hardly expect the new troops to be ready this year; but as much progress has been made in the enlistment and organization of the new regiments as could have been expected.

In order to an understanding of the great military problem to be solved, I must state in general terms that this military division embraces the vast region from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains, of an average breadth (East and West) of 1,350 miles, and length (North and South) of over 1,000 miles, viz.: from the south border of New-Mexico to the British line. On the east are the fertile and rapidly-improving States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas. Immediately on the west are the Territories and States of Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and the Indian territory. The land on this eastern border is fertile and well adapted to settlement; but their western parts are a vast prairie, with good grasses, but generally devoid of trees or minerals, are subject to droughts, and are not inviting to settlers. Next in order are the mountainous Territories of Montana, Utah, Colorado, and New-Mexico, composed of high plateaus and mountains, containing minerals of every kind, with forests of timber and numerous valleys susceptible of high cultivation, either by means of the ordinary rains, or the more certain system of irrigation that has been begun within a comparatively recent period, and has been pushed with an energy and success that promises the best results. These new and mountain Territories present a most interesting feature in our future development as a nation, and are in my judgment worthy the liberal and fostering care of the General Government. Between these mountain Territories and those of the river border lie the great plains of America, which have been well mapped and described by the hundreds of explorers that have traversed them from the time of the expeditions of PIKE, and LEWIS and CLARK, as early as 1803, until the present moment. These plains can never be cultivated like Illinois, never be filled with inhabitants capable of self-government and self-defence as against Indians and marauders, but at best can become a vast pasture-field, open and free to all for the rearing of herds of horses, mules, cattle and sheep. The mountain Territories seem to be more rapidly improving and assuming a condition of self-protection and defence, because the people can acquire fixed habitations, and their property is generally grouped in valleys of some extent, or in some localities of mines capable of sustaining a people strong enough to guard themselves against the predatory bands of nomadic Indians. Still they occupy at this time an isolated position, presenting a thinly-settled frontier in every direction, with a restless people branching out in search of a better place or of better mines. To defend them perfectly is an utter impossibility, and all we can do is to aid the people in self-defence, until in time they can take care of themselves, and to make the roads by which they travel or bring their stores from the older parts of our country as safe as the case admits of.

THE INDIANS AND WHAT TO DO WITH THEM.

This brings me to the consideration of the question of the Indians, who, in nomadic and predatory bands, infest the whole country described, sometimes in one place and then in another. These Indians are universally, by the people of our frontier and of our isolated Territories, regarded as hostile, and we, the military, charged with a general protection of the infant settlements and long routes of travel, have to dispose our troops and act as though they were hostile; while, by the laws of Congress and the acts of our executive authorities, these Indians are construed as under the guardianship and protection of the General Government, through civilian agents. This whole subject has heretofore been so ably reported on by Gen. POPE and others well qualified to judge, that I will not here renew the discussion, but merely state as the result of my own judgment that the entire management of the Indians should be controlled by the military authorities, and that the commanding officers of the troops should have not only the surveillance of these Indians, but should supervise and control the disbursement of moneys and distribution of presents to the tribes under past and future treaties. Indians do not read, and only know of our power and strength by what they see, and they always look to the man who commands soldiers as the representative of our Government. The complaints of short payment by the agents are universal, and Indians themselves would be more likely to receive the ample annuities appropriated by Congress if the agents were required to make semi-annual payments, subject to the inspection and control of the military commanders, who, as a rule, are not so liable to be corrupted by the chances of gain and peculation as temporary appointees.

The Indians who have heretofore been located on reservations, such as the Wyandotts, Shawnees, Pottawatomies, Pawnees, Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, &c., &c., have given little or no trouble the last year, and do not come within our supervision more than our own people. But the wandering Sioux, who rove from Minnesota to Montana, and down as far as the Arkansas, have done acts of predatory hostility almost impossible to foresee or to prevent. In like manner the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches, Navajoes and Utes, though supposed to be restricted to reservations, will not settle down, but they roam according to their habits over the vast plains; and they, too, have done acts of hostility, though the old men and chiefs of the tribes deny the acts altogether, or charge them on their young men, who, when absent on the hunt, are beyond their control.

I propose the coming year (with your consent, and with that of the Secretary of the Interior, in whose control these Indians are supposed to be,) to restrict the Sioux north of the Platte, west of the Missouri River, and east of the new road to Montana which starts from Laramie for Virginia City by way of Forts Reno, Philip, Kearney, C. F. Smith, &c. All Sioux found outside of these limits without a written pass from some military commander defining clearly their object, should be dealt with summarily. In like manner I would restrict the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Comanches, Kiowas, Apaches and Navajoes south of the Arkansas and east of Fort Union. This would leave for our people exclusively the use of the wide belt, east and west, between the Platte and the Arkansas, in which lie the two great railroads, and over which passes the bulk of travel to the mountain Territories. As long as these Indians can hunt the buffalo and antelope within the described limits, we will have the depredations of last Summer, and worse yet, the exaggerations of danger raised by our own people, often for a very base purpose. It is our duty, and it shall be my study, to make the process of construction of the great Pacific railways that lay in this belt of country as safe as possible, as also to protect the stage and telegraph lines against any hostile bands, but they are so long that to guard them perfectly is an impossibility, unless we can restrict the Indians as herein stated. I beg you will submit this proposition to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, that we may know that we do not violate some one of the solemn treaties made with these Indians, who are very captious, and claim to the very letter the execution on our part of those treaties, the obligation of which they seem to comprehend perfectly.

In the Department of Dakota I propose that Gen. TERRY shall make the Missouri River as safe to boats as possible, and that he shall open and protect the new route from Minnesota to Montana, and afford the stages and wagons that travel that long and exposed route all the assistance in his power.

DAKOTA.

In the Department of the Platte I propose that Gen. COOKE shall continue to cover the building and engineering operations of the Pacific Railway that is under construction up the Platte, and has accomplished 275 miles of road, substantially, this year; that he shall next year complete the wagon road from Fort Laramie to Virginia City, which the Indians give notice they will resist. They represent it as passing through the only remaining hunting grounds they have, but this road is necessary to Montana, and must be finished and made safe. It is on this road that we have encountered most trouble this year, and the Indians have killed Lieut. DANIELS, Eighteenth Infantry, twenty-four soldiers and about twenty citizens connected with trains. All these deaths must be avenged next year. By reason of the discharge of all volunteers, and the late period at which we were provided a regular army, we were too weak to attempt it this year, and must do so the next.

MISSOURI.

In the Department of the Missouri Gen. HANCOCK is charged with the protection of the Smoky Hill and Arkansas routes, and of the exposed settlements of Colorado and New-Mexico. This is a most difficult problem. He will, of course, continue to give every assistance to the construction of the Union Pacific Railway, now done to Fort Riley, and under contract for 250 miles beyond; and he will do all that is possible to encourage and protect the settlements on the tributaries of the Upper Arkansas and along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains. These are most important in a military sense, and they hold out the promise of a country that can now partially, and will soon be able to feed the men and horses needed in that hitherto desolate region at reasonable prices. Denver is already an important city, and the valleys of the Cache-la-Poudre, Thompson's Creek, Boulder, Fontaine-qui-bouille, Huerfano and Purgatoire already present beautiful farms, and will, with some assistance and protection, soon be able to defend themselves as against any band of Indians likely to threaten them. But, from all I can learn, New-Mexico does not hold out the same hopes. It has been settled longer than Ohio, and yet remains poor and exposed, with but a thin line of fields along the banks of the Rio Grande, liable at all times to be swept by the inroads of the nomad Indians that surround it. The whole Territory seems a pastoral land, but not fit for cultivation. The mines undeveloped are supposed to be very valuable, but as yet remain mostly in a state of nature. We have held this Territory since 1846, twenty years, at a cost to the national Treasury of full a hundred millions of dollars, and I doubt if it will ever reimburse to the country a tithe of that sum. The entire population may be assumed at a hundred thousand, and the minimum force required there will not fall much short of two thousand five hundred men, which should be mostly of cavalry. Much of the very food consumed by men and horses has to be hauled over a thousand miles, at a cost of fifteen cents a pound, and the cost of every man will average a thousand dollars a year. Gen. CARLETON, who commands there, is thoroughly conversant with all its history and interests, and seems alive to his obligations to the General Government. With the consent of the War Department, he has collected as prisoners of war the hostile Navajoes and Apaches to the number of 8,793 men, women and children, on a reservation forty miles square, at the Bosque Redondo, (Fort Sumner;) and Gen. HAINES, my Chief Commissary, reports the cost of feeding them alone at from $60,000 to $70,000 a month. This is done on the supposition that it costs less to feed than fight them. In this connection I send herewith a most full and complete report by Gen. CARLETON, of date Oct. 17, 1866, called for by me during my recent tour. I invite your special attention to the papers indorsed by him, giving the abstract of the Indian scouts for the years 1863-64; and I infer these fights have been much less frequent since he has collected the hostile Indians on the reserve. You will observe, also, that his calculation is that the Indians will soon be self-supporting. I hope so, for surely we cannot afford to feed them at the present rate without asking a special appropriation of Congress. I also here subjoin the most valuable and comprehensive report of General POPE on the same matters, of date Aug. 13, 1866, and think that his views are entitled to very great weight and consideration. I think these Navajoes and Apaches, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, with the Kiowas, could probably be got to reservations near the Cherokees and Choctaws; but between them and the Utes and the Sioux there is a traditional hereditary war that cannot be reconciled in one generation. They will not live together; and, indeed, while by feeding the Indians we may keep some quiet, others will be as hard to keep to their reservations as the wild buffaloes. After the next year's experience, I hope to be able to advise some more specific measures than are embraced herein.

ARKANSAS.

In the Department of Arkansas, Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS has managed matters so quietly and so skillfully that we have had not a particle of trouble. In matters connected with the freed negroes, he was admirably seconded by the Commissioner, Gen. SPRAGUE, a most accomplished soldier and gentleman. I feel assured that Gen. ORD, who has recently succeeded Gen. REYNOLDS, will continue in that Department to maintain absolute peace, and that plenty and prosperity will soon repay the labors of the industrious inhabitants. The Indians to the west of Arkansas are reported as more nearly approaching civilization than any Indians ever did on this continent. It is worthy an effort on our part to endeavor to spread their influence, and to attract to the same quarter all of the Plain Indians that can be induced to remove there, and by contact and example to learn to cultivate land and raise cattle and horses, by which many of the Choctaws and Chickasaws, Cherokees and Creeks have become quite wealthy and respectable.

Inasmuch as I am compelled to leave on distant duty, from which I may not return in time for the usual reports to Congress, I will call on the Department commanders for subordinate reports, to be transmitted on receipt, and to be supplementary to this; and to them I must refer for more precise details of actual events during the past year.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
W. T. SHERMAN,
Lieutenant-General Commanding.

Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS, Chief of Staff to Gen. GRANT, Commanding Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Report of Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 18, 1866.

GENERAL: In accordance with the instructions of Gen. GRANT, I send herewith the reports of Major-Gens. STEELE and MCDOWELL of the military operations in their respective Departments during the past year.

INDIANS IN OREGON AND IDAHO.

It will be seen from the report of Gen. STEELE that the Indian hostilities have been mostly confined to that portion of Oregon and Idaho surrounding the valley of Malheur Lake, and on the upper waters of the Owyhee River, as designated on the map forwarded with my report of August. Most of the Indian depredations in Northwestern California and Northern Nevada have been committed by the same hostile tribes, viz., the Bannacks, Pi-Utes and Snakes. The hostility of these Indians is no new thing; they have been at war with the whites, murdering and robbing whenever they could get an opportunity for the last twenty years. They have no fixed habitation, but are continually changing their location in various parts of that extensive country, most of which is mountainous and almost inaccessible for want of roads, and portions of it entirely barren. The traveled roads most molested are those from Star City, Nevada, and Susanville, California, to Ruby City, Idaho, and from the Dalles, Oregon, to Boise City, Idaho. Gen. STEELE has two companies of infantry and one of cavalry on the Canon City road, and I hope to be able to send him two or three other companies of cavalry in the course of a week or two. On the mail route from Chico to Idaho there are four one-company posts, viz: Camp McKee, on Mud Lake, Camp McGarry, at Summit Lake, Camp C. F. Smith, and Camp Lyon. On the mail route from Starr City to Idaho we have a post at the Three Forks of the Owyhee, one at Camp McDermitt, and a new one is now being established in Paradise Valley. Although these will serve to keep the Indians in check, they cannot entirely prevent their depredations, for small parties occasionally conceal themselves on the roads, or visit isolated ranchos, for the purpose of murder and plunder. Hostilities will not entirely cease till these Indians are killed or captured. It will be seen from the reports that much has been done during the past year to break up these savages, and I think that still more will be accomplished during the coming Winter.

CALIFORNIA INDIANS.

In northwestern California the Indians have been generally quiet, and the posts at Camps Wright, Gaston and Lincoln are kept up on account of the Indian reservations in the vicinity of each. Since my report of Aug. 4 the post on Humboldt Bay has been broken up. Camps Bidwell and Warner and Fort Klamath are in the hostile Indian country, and convenient for sending out scouting parties.

NEVADA.

Camp Independence, on Owens River, in southeastern California, was a two-company post, but Gen. MCDOWELL has recently sent detachments from that place to form temporary camps in Nevada, near the White Mountain Range, to protect the mining settlements there. No serious difficulties have yet occurred in that part of the country.

In regard to military operations in the Territory of Arizona, the accompanying report of Major-Gen. MCDOWELL is so full as to require but few remarks by me. I respectfully call your attention to what is said in regard to the want of company and regimental officers, and also to the remarks on the value of the native troops there. It is greatly to be regretted that they could not be retained in service. The experiment of cultivating a Government farm near Fort McDowell has been a complete success, and will serve to encourage agricultural settlements in that part of the country.

ARIZONA.

The Apache is a bitter enemy to all white settlers, having been at war with them for the last half century. There is no hope of peace in that country till he is destroyed or thoroughly conquered. His style of warfare is simply that of murder and robbery. As these Indians are scattered in small bands over an immense extent of country, very sparsely populated, and with few good roads, they must be hunted and exterminated. They will not fight except at a great advantage, and with the certainty of plunder. The murder and robbery of travelers and isolated settlements, and the stealing of herds, constitute their principal occupation, and furnish them with the means of their precarious subsistence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. HALLECK, Major-General Commanding.

Brevet Major-Gen. E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.

Report of Maj.-Gen. George C. Meade.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 12, 1866.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit for the information of the General Commanding-in-Chief the following succinct report of military operations in my command during the present year:

DEPARTMENTS ON THE EASTERN COAST.

At the commencement of the year my command was the Military Division of the Atlantic, composed of the Department of the East, the Middle Department, and the Departments of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina.

NEUTRALITY LAWS—THE FENIANS.

The only movements of any consequence were those made on the northern frontier with a view to enforce the neutrality laws. Early in April a dispatch was received from the honorable Secretary of War, transmitting one from the Collector at Eastport, Me., reporting the concentration at that place of large numbers of strangers, believed to belong to the Fenian organization, and assembled with a view to organizing an expedition against the province of New-Brunswick. At this time there was only one company of artillery at Eastport. I immediately ordered three additional companies from the nearest posts, and repaired myself to Eastport. On my arrival I found the Collector, under the instructions of the Treasury Department, had seized a vessel loaded with arms and ammunition. Being satisfied of the illegal character of the expedition, I confirmed the seizure of the arms, placed them in charge of the commanding officer at Eastport, and gave notice publicly that no violation of the neutrality laws would be permitted. These measures had the effect of causing the expedition to be abandoned, and the men composing it to return to their homes.

The arms seized were offered to the individual claiming them on condition of his giving security that they would not be employed in any illegal enterprise. This offer has not as yet been accepted, and the arms are still under military custody at Eastport. On the dispersion of the expedition, the troops ordered to Eastport were returned to their former stations.

During the month of May several reports were received indicating the deposits of arms and collections of men at various points on the frontier of New-York and Vermont. These reports, as received, were transmitted to Major-Gen. HOOKER, commanding Department of the East, with instructions to investigate them, to seize all the arms and munitions of war, where there was evidence of their being destined for illegal use, and to take all necessary measures to preserve the neutrality as far as the means within his control admitted.

On the 1st of June, while at West Point, I received official information of the crossing at Buffalo, New-York, of an armed body of Fenians; at the same time information was received of the concentration of large forces in the vicinity of Ogdensburgh, New-York, and St. Albans, Vermont. I at once directed Major-Gen. HOOKER to send all the available force in his department to the frontier, and proceeded myself to Buffalo. On my arrival at Buffalo, on the 3d inst., I found that the armed men who had crossed were captured by the United States Steamer *Michigan* on their attempting to return the night previous, and being satisfied the movement at Buffalo was a feint, I left that place on the evening of the 3d, and reached Ogdensburgh the next day, the 4th of June.

On my arrival at Ogdensburgh I learned of the concentration of large forces at Malone, N. Y., and at St. Albans, Vt. Finding the small force at my command inadequate to prevent a crossing, I directed my subordinate commanders to station their commands to the rear, on the main lines of travel, and issued the most stringent orders for the seizure of all arms and munitions of war, and directed the stopping and turning back of all suspected parties. These duties were successfully executed, large quantities of arms and munitions being seized at various points. No opposition was offered, except in one instance, when an armed body of Fenians seized, at Watertown, N. Y., a locomotive, and proceeded to Cape Vincent, and there recaptured two car loads of arms which had been sent there for security after seizure by the Deputy Marshal at Watertown. On learning these facts, I despatched Maj. J. STEWART, commanding three companies of Artillery, in a special train to intercept the Fenians on their return, but the latter, learning of Maj. STEWART's movement, abandoned the train with the arms, and escaped by scattering over the adjacent country.

On the necessary authority being received from the War Department, and the appearance of the President's proclamation on the 6th of June, I ordered the arrest of the principal leaders at St. Albans and Malone, and issued a proclamation commanding the dispersion of the assemblages at these places, and offering transportation to their homes to such of the men as would abandon the expedition. These measures had the effect to suppress the expedition, no effort being made to cross except that of a small inefficiently-armed body under a Gen. SPEAR, who crossed the boundary line near Franklin, Vt., and remained for a day on the other side in the vicinity of the line, recrossing on the advance of the British troops. The expedition being abandoned, the men returned to their homes, mostly furnished transportation by the Government. This was deemed the most expedient course, for though the conduct of the men composing the expedition had, up to the time of its abandonment, been most exemplary, it was feared so large a body, estimated as high as 10,000, if left on the frontier without means of return, would become riotous and disorderly, requiring, to preserve the peace, the calling out the militia, which I was anxious to avoid on the ground of economy, as well as other reasons. After the men composing the expedition had all been sent home, the troops were returned to their former station. Brevet Maj.-Gen. BARRY, who had been specially assigned to duty by the General Commanding-in-Chief, was, by orders from these headquarters, left in general charge of the troops remaining on the northern frontier. The report of Gen. BARRY, commanding at Buffalo, as well as that of Maj. GIBSON, Third Artillery, commanding at St. Albans, are herewith appended.

On the 6th of August General Orders No. 59, Adjutant-General's office, Washington, D. C., abolished the Military Division of the Atlantic, and I was assigned to the command of the Department of the East. Since the date of that order there has not been any movement of troops. The troops, consisting of the First and Third Regiments of Artillery, and six companies of the Fourth Infantry, are stationed from Erie, Penn., to Plattsburgh, N. Y., on the northern frontier, and from Eastport, Me., to Fort Delaware, Del., on the Atlantic coast.

A recent personal inspection of the Department showed the troops to be in commendable order and condition. The distribution of regiments into one and two company posts is not, however, conducive to efficiency and discipline; and it is to be hoped the recent increase of the army authorized by law will permit of the concentration at least of regiments, so necessary to preserve the *esprit* and proper military tone of both officers and men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major-General United States Army.

Brevet Major-Gen. E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant-Adjutant-General United States Army.

Report of Maj.-Gen. George G. Thomas.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE, VICKSBURGH, Miss., Oct. 29, 1866.

When I assumed command in this State I found the labor question the most important element of prosperity in an agricultural country, entirely unsettled. The freed people, the former laborers, and the only reliance for the immediate supply of a great desideratum, labor, were restless, unquiet and indisposed to make arrangements for continuous labor; and the white population, especially that portion desirous of engaging in cultivating the soil, depressed, despondent, and hopeless of securing sufficient labor to whiten the alluvial fields of the Mississippi Valley once more with the great staple, cotton.

After taking sufficient time to inform myself of the position of affairs and to survey the whole field, I suggested to Brevet Brig.-Gen. SAMUEL THOMAS, the then Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for this State, to issue a circular address to the freed people, advising, not requiring them to enter into contracts to labor for the ensuing year.

This suggestion, according with Gen. THOMAS' convictions of the situation, was conformed to, and on the 31st of December last the proposed address was issued and widely circulated. The freed people were advised to this course, not because of the existence of a State statute requiring them to make contracts to labor for a year without they had a license to do job-work, under the penalty of being treated as vagrants without such contract or license, (for it was announced that the enforcement of this statute would not be allowed,) but because by entering into the contracts they would secure employment, a support, and homes for a year. Moreover, by entering into written contracts, made in duplicate and duly authenticated before a civil magistrate, the freed people would have in their possession the evidence for the enforcement of their rights and just claims in the local Courts against delinquent employers. It was believed this means of securing justice to the freed people would be particularly efficacious in the rural districts, remote, by reason of geographical distance and diffusion, from the sphere of the immediate surveillance of the military officials. Still further, the freed people, under the information and influence of designing and incendiary persons, had been drugged into the belief that the paramount Government would, on the approaching Christmas or New-Year's Day, divide among them the lands and other property of the country. It was hence necessary to impress them with the sublime truths that freedom is not licentiousness; that it does not mean the right to do nothing and be supported by charity, whether national or individual; and that it is the duty of every human creature, possessed of the capacity, to work for his or her own support.

The beneficial effect of the address was soon apparent. Complaints from persons wishing to employ negroes to labor for the year, that they could not enter into labor contracts, were soon heard no more.

And I will here express my deliberate judgment that the contract system is the best, both for the employer and the employed. This conviction is derived from the close observation and minute experience of the operations since I have been in command in this State. It is true I have received some complaints from employers that their hired freed people have not worked well; on the other hand, I have received complaints from the freed people that they were defrauded of their wages; but the opinion is hazarded that these complaints, whether coming from employers or employed, constitute exceptional cases, and that the grand bulk of employers and employed have, to the profit of both parties and the advantage of the whole country, honestly and faithfully acknowledged the sacredness of the obligations of their contracts, and fairly carried out the stipulations of the same. It is therefore suggested that the negroes be advised to continue the contract system till they are able to purchase or lease land.

In the latter part of April Gen. SAMUEL THOMAS was relieved from duty as the Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands in this State, and I was ordered to perform the duties of that office. The opinion is ventured that the consolidation of the duties of the military commander and the Assistant Commissioner in the hands of the same person for one State or geographical military command is a wise arrangement, and will be found to be promotive of public interest.

Several of the statute laws of this State in reference to the negroes are very objectionable. I will specially designate a few that seem to be most open to objection.

The statute makes the negro a competent witness in all cases in which one or both of the parties litigant are negroes; it therefore fully protects the rights of the negroes. But if both the parties litigant in any case are white persons, the negro is not a competent witness. Since the negro is a competent witness, either for the prosecution or defence, in cases in which a white person is either plaintiff or defendant, and the other party a negro, no reason can be perceived why the colored person should not be a competent witness when both parties are white persons. It is true this statute does not injure the rights of person or property of the negroes, but it does work great injury and inconvenience to the white inhabitants. As the law now stands the negro can use the testimony of the members of the colored race, as also the evidence of white people, in all cases in which his rights are in litigation; but in matters of litigation between two white persons neither of the parties can use negro testimony, though it may be the only evidence available in the case. A white person can use the testimony of the negro only in case a negro is a party to the suit.

The statute prohibiting the colored people from bearing arms, without a special license, is unjust, oppressive and unconstitutional. One of the Courts of the State has decided the law to be unconstitutional, while another has maintained its constitutionality.

The law prohibiting the negroes from purchasing or leasing real estate except in corporate towns or cities is impolitic and unconstitutional. The effect of it is to drive the negroes, in large numbers, into the towns, where they suffer from idleness, vice and disease; whereas if they were allowed to acquire homes in the country, they would become useful, contented and happy laborers. The Constitution of this State, as amended in 1865, invests the negroes with the right to acquire and hold property without any qualification or limitation as to the kind or character of the property. It is hence impossible to perceive what authority the Legislature of the State possesses to limit this constitutional boon. Moreover, this statute conflicts directly with the undoubted constitutional right of every citizen, whether white or black, to alienate every species of property he owns, whether real or personal, in any way, or to any other person, without distinction of color, that may be agreeable to the interest or disposition of the proprietor.

The statute requiring all negroes to make a contract, on or before the 10th day of January of each year, or to obtain a license to do job-work, is unjust, oppressive and unconstitutional.

The Constitution of the United States, as well as the Constitution of this State, prohibits forever Slavery or involuntary servitude.

If the negroes are required by a statutory enactment to obtain a license to do job-work, make a contract to labor for the year, or be exposed to arrest, fine and imprisonment, it would seem the constitutional gift is not much more than a name.

It is trusted that subsequent legislation will remove these objectionable acts from the statute-book, or that they will become obsolete.

A slow but gradual amelioration of feeling and abatement of prejudice toward the negroes are observable among the white population of the State.

THE CROPS.

The soil products in this State for the current year are almost a total failure. The Spring, even to the commencement of the Summer, was wet, cold and unpropitious. The Summer was excessively dry and fiercely hot. The excessive heat withered, hopelessly, the corn crop, and injured the cotton. The worm, the most fatal of all the enemies of the cotton plant, made its appearance in the latter part of the Summer and early Autumn, and mercilessly ravaged the cotton fields.

The most reliable information in my possession goes to show that the corn grown in the State will not feed the people until the first day of January, and that the cotton made will not repay the cost of production. The people have not the breadstuff to support them until another crop can be made, nor the money to buy it with. But bread they must have. Whence is it to come? Abundance has crowned the agricultural labor of the great Northwest during the present year. Thence, it would seem, the supply must be drawn, either by private charity or Government bounty, or both, to relieve the coming want of this people.

GUERRILLAS IN KENTUCKY.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, Louisville, Kentucky, 1866.

During the succeeding few months a more tranquil state of affairs existed in Kentucky than the State had probably enjoyed for some years past, but as the political contest progressed considerable bitterness of feeling sprang up between the contending parties. The election, however, generally passed off quietly. The party known as the rebel sympathizers carried the State in August last by a large majority, electing men, in most cases, to office whose sympathies were known to have been in favor of the rebellion throughout the war, and in many instances returned rebel soldiers were elected.

Bands of "guerrillas" and "negro regulators" soon increased in numbers and audacity, and many lawless acts have been perpetrated by them upon the defenceless and unoffending citizens, both white and black. The increase of robbery and lawlessness, and the ineffectual measures taken by the civil authorities to suppress these bands, rendered it my duty to offer to the citizens more protection from the military than I had before found necessary.

In Gallatin and surrounding counties these bands became so formidable and bold in committing their robberies that I was compelled to send, about the 1st September last, a company of troops to Warsaw, also Bowling Green and Paducah, for the protection of the people. These troops still occupy their camps at these places, and judging from the present state of affairs it will be necessary to continue their presence there.

From these posts small detachments of men are sent out as necessity requires to protect the agents of the Bureau and make arrests of desperadoes. I have allowed no arrests of citizens to be made except where it was manifest that the civil authorities failed or refused to take action, and then only on affidavits previously taken showing conclusively the identity and guilt of the parties. All parties arrested up to this date, except five, have been turned over to the civil courts for trial after a few days' imprisonment; these five prisoners have been in confinement only a few days, are now awaiting the demand of the United States Marshal to be so turned over. These parties have generally been turned over to the United States District Court of this State, the only Court in the State within my knowledge that will admit the testimony of colored witnesses against accused white parties.

JEF. C. DAVIS, Brevet Maj.-Gen. Com'g.
Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT

REPORT OF SECRETARY WELLES

Present Condition of Our Navy—Operations During the Year—The Various Squadrons—Iron-clads—Navy-yards—Doings of the Bureaus.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 3, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to present the annual report of the condition and operations of this Department and of the navy during the year. The reduction of the naval force at home and the establishment and reinforcement of the squadrons abroad, with the repairing and placing in efficient condition the vessels and machinery, which had become worn and defective by long and constant hard usage, have continued to be objects of paramount importance in the administration of naval affairs since my last annual report.

When the war terminated, which had developed the energies and the resources of the country, and so stimulated the activity and inventive powers of our countrymen as to have given extraordinary efficiency to the navy, this Department became relieved of some of the labor and much of the responsibility which for four years had commanded its unremitting attention. But to reduce the immense armament which the exigencies of the period and power of the Government had called into existence, to discontinue the blockading squadrons, to dispose of the large number of captured and purchased vessels which had been used for war purposes, to discharge and retire the volunteers from service, to suspend the work which had been commenced for increasing the navy, to contract within proper limits our naval force, which, during the war, had assumed a magnitude that gave us foremost rank among naval powers, while yet placing our navy upon a substantial but economical peace establishment, involved no inconsiderable amount of labor and responsibility, as well as of judgment and discrimination.

While these reductions from the war standard have continued to occupy the attention and the efforts of this Department during the year, it has also been vigilant to organize and reëstablish efficient squadrons abroad, and, for the protection of American interests and the assertion of American rights, to have one or more of our vessels visit every important point where our commerce has penetrated.

Not until after the fall of Fort Fisher did the Department spare any labor or effort to strengthen and increase our naval power; but down to that period it was pressing forward with the same energy and determination in the construction of additional vessels and machinery, and in procuring additional ordnance supplies and munitions, as during any period of the war.

The possession of the Mississippi River and its tributaries had justified the diminution of the naval force which was made on our internal waters at an earlier period, although an efficient and well-organized squadron continued to patrol those rivers until the rebellion was wholly suppressed.

At the close of the war the Government had at its command an immense navy, composed partly of vessels built for fighting purposes, and partly of vessels which had been captured or were purchased from the commercial marine and armed for the service.

Contracts for new vessels which had been commenced, and for engines which are in the course of construction, must necessarily go forward to completion; but as far as has been practicable, all such work in the Navy-yards and elsewhere is suspended. At the earliest moment consistent with the public interest, most of the captured and purchased vessels were sold and returned to the merchant service, from which they had been originally procured. They thus, after having been used to suppress the rebellion, are contributing in a measure toward reëstablishing commercial and social relations among the States which had been arrayed in conflict. Some naval-built steamers, hastily constructed for war purposes, which there was no object in further retaining, have also from time to time, as opportunity presented, been put in the market and sold at advantage. In this manner and by these means our large navy has been reduced and brought within the limits of a proper peace establishment.

The naval stations which were established at various points on the Southern coast to promote the efficiency of the blockade have been discontinued, and the supplies which were on hand when the blockade was raised and the squadrons were withdrawn have been sold or transferred elsewhere, as the public interest required. The reduction of these stations has been effected as economically and with as little waste as was possible.

Prudence required that a naval force should continue for a period to line our coast, in order to prevent any renewal of hostilities, or any further infraction of the laws. Happily, no contingency has arisen calling for naval interposition, and it is a subject of congratulation that since the surrender of the armies and the termination of the blockade tranquility has pervaded the States which were in rebellion. The people lately in insurrection have peacefully submitted to the result of the war, accepted its legal consequence, acquiesced in the decision against secession, and acknowledged their allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the Union. Some discontent has been exhibited in consequence of the attempts to impose upon this portion of our countrymen, since their submission, terms which are regarded as in the nature of *ex post facto* laws, and to enforce on the States as a condition precedent to their resumption of their rights under the Constitution, the adoption of an amendment to that instrument, in the preparation and presentment of which they had no voice or representation, and which, if incorporated into the organic law, is conceded as changing in essential respects the character of the Government. That they and others should object to and oppose such a measure is not surprising. So far as they are concerned it conflicts with the acknowledged truth that government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, and it conflicts equally with the method prescribed by the Constitution for the initiation and submission to the States of all amendments to the fundamental law. Yet never, perhaps, in the annals of the world, have the inhabitants of such an extent of country, previously accustomed to self-government, so soon and so generally submitted to the results brought upon them by defeat. Intemperate language has been uttered by violent and inconsiderate partisans, but peaceable acquiescence has generally prevailed for the last eighteen months through the South. A domestic disturbance of a local character, having its origin in a controversy concerning the State Government, broke into a lamentable riot at New-Orleans, which was speedily suppressed without assistance from the naval vessels which were in front of the city, and ready to render aid if required. There was not then, nor has there been in any quarter, resistance to the Federal authority; nor have there been any of the anticipated outbreaks such as in other countries have followed the disbanding of great armies, and which it was apprehended might require not only military, but naval force to overcome. The rebellion being suppressed and the cause or pretext which led to it extinguished, there has been no obstacle to the reëstablishment of the Union and the restoration of fraternal relations, save the passions and resentments incident to a civil war. Gradually our home squadrons have been diminished and finally wholly withdrawn, excepting a force which has been and is maintained in the Gulf with reference as much to foreign as domestic affairs.

GENERAL EXHIBIT OF THE NAVY.

The total number of vessels in the navy at this time is 278, armed with 2,351 guns. Of these there are in commission and on active duty 115 vessels, carrying 1,029 guns. The following general exhibit gives in detail a statement of the character and condition of the naval force:

	Number.	Guns.
Vessels in squadron service	69	6.4
Vessels in special service	9	83
Vessels on service at home stations, including receiving-ships, Naval Academy, Navy-yard duty, &c	37	263
Total number of vessels in commission	115	1,029
Iron-clad vessels laid up	54	147
Iron-clad vessels not completed	7	40
Steam vessels not completed	19	386
Sailing vessels not completed (old line-of-battle ships)	2	—
Wooden vessels laid up, repairing, fitting for sea, and for sale	81	749
Total number of vessels and guns	278	2,351

The total number of seamen in the naval and coast survey service is about 13,600 men.

EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

This squadron, which is still commanded by Rear-Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH, is composed of the following vessels:

	Guns.		Guns.
Colorado, flag-ship	48	Canandaigua	9
Ticonderoga	11	Frolic	5
Augusta	10	Miantonomoh	4
Swatara	10	Guard	3
Shamrock	10	Ino	8

The limits of this squadron embrace the Mediterranean, the western coast of Europe, and Africa as far south as St. Paul de Loando. Great activity has been exhibited by most of the vessels, some of which have visited the principal ports of the Baltic and the Mediterranean, as well as those on the Atlantic. Except when important public interests or some unavoidable circumstance has rendered their presence in port indispensable, the ships have been almost constantly cruising. In pursuance of the system of active operations adopted by the Department when reëstablishing the foreign squadrons, lengthy anchorages and cruising collectively have been avoided.

These naval representatives of our country were warmly welcomed by the different nationalities, and more extended commercial and friendly intercourse was invited. The appearance of our naval vessels gave confidence wherever they went, and encouragement to the immense emigration which, like an irresistible current, flows with increasing volume westward, especially from northern Europe.

On the decks of one or more of the vessels of this squadron the sovereigns, or some representative of the reigning families, and the people, of most of the maritime powers of Europe have, during the year, received and interchanged courtesies with our officers. All expressed their gratification with the reappearance of our flag in their waters, and extended their congratulations on the return of peace and the restoration of the Union.

When the usual tranquility of any of those countries has been disturbed by wars and revolutions, the appearance of our flag has imparted security to our citizens there located. In the early part of the year the disturbed condition of Spain, and during the Summer the war between Austria and Prussia and Italy, excited lively interest. An ample force during those periods was maintained on the Spanish coast, and the German ports were visited. When agitations and revolutions ceased in one quarter, and peace was restored in the other, the active movements of the squadron were resumed.

The *Ticonderoga* passed the Dardanelles and went up to the capital of Turkey on the 7th of September. The anchoring of a man-of-war of her dimensions in the Bosphorus, before the palace of the Sultan, had not been permitted to the naval vessels of any other power since the treaty of 1856. The officers were received by the Sultan and people in the most cordial manner, and the vessel was visited by the Grand Vizier, his Minister of Foreign Affairs and others of his Cabinet, and by the members of the Diplomatic Corps at Constantinople. On her arrival at Tripoli on the 18th of October, she was received with marked courtesy by His Highness Prince PASHA and the officials in the place. Our Consul there reports that the visit had a most happy effect, none of our men-of-war having visited the place for several years.

The shores of Greece, the Syrian coast, the Barbary States and the settlements on the Northwest coast of Africa accessible to our ships-of-war, have received due attention, and friendly relations have been cultivated in all those quarters.

The large emigration to our shores from Germany and Northern Europe rendered it important that special attention should be directed to that quarter. Early in the Spring the Department had made preparations to send out the turreted iron-clad *Miantonomoh*, accompanied by the steamer *Augusta*, to join the European squadron. Before these vessels were ready to sail, Congress passed the resolution approved May 16, 1866, greeting the Emperor, and congratulating the people of Russia on the escape of His Imperial Majesty from assassination. A request that the President should forward a copy of this resolution to the Emperor, followed by the authorized appointment of an additional Assistant Secretary of the Navy for six months, led to the designation of Assistant Secretary G. V. FOX to bear to His Imperial Majesty the resolution of Congress. He was authorized to take passage in the *Miantonomoh*, which vessel, with her companion the *Augusta*, was directed, before reporting to Rear-Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH, to proceed to Cronstadt to carry out the purpose of Congress. In compliance with these orders those vessels have visited the Baltic, and have also entered the principal ports from Cronstadt to Lisbon, including the capitals of Sweden and Denmark.

The reception of this force wherever it has appeared, and especially in Russia, where all classes were impressed with the friendly sympathy evinced by our Government toward the Emperor and people, was of a most flattering character. The Assistant Secretary and the officers of the navy were welcomed with festivities and extraordinary courtesy and attention for a succession of days, not only at St. Petersburgh, but at Moscow, and throughout the Empire, and warm friendship was everywhere manifested for our country and people.

Great courtesy has been shown the squadron in the ports of those countries from which our men-of-war had for several years been excluded, and every facility has been extended at their dock-yards and elsewhere for the accommodation and repairs of any of our vessels.

Contagious disease has prevailed at many places, which our vessels could not visit unless required to do so by absolute necessity.

In order that the activity and service of this and all our squadrons may be known and appreciated, an enumeration of the ports which they have respectively visited is given.

During the year the flag of the navy has been shown at Queenstown, Kingston, Belfast, Liverpool, Swansea, Falmouth, Portsmouth, Southampton, Plymouth, Sheerness, Spithead, Chatham and other points in Great Britain; Marseilles, Toulon, Brest, Cherbourg, L'Orient, Rochefort, Lormont near Bordeaux and Villa Franca, in France; Barcelona, Malaga, Carthagena, Corunna, Valencia, Gibraltar, Terragona, Cadiz, Ferrol, Port Mahon, Vigo and other ports in Spain; Lisbon and Oporto, in Portugal; Messina, Palermo and Syracuse, in Sicily; Naples, Spezia, Leghorn, Civita Vecchi, in Italy; Milo, Athens and Piræus, in Greece; Constantinople and the islands of Candia and Cyprus, in the Turkish dominions; Syria, Beyrout, Trieste, Venice, Alexandria, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Tangiers, Antwerp, Kiel, Hamburg, Flushing, Nieuwe-Diep, Sierra Leone, Monrovia, the Cape de Verde Islands, the Canaries, the Azores, Porto Praya, St. Iago, the ports on the Elbe and Wesser, in Germany, and many others of lesser note.

ASIATIC SQUADRON.

The Asiatic Squadron embraces the eastern coast of Africa and Asia, and the islands which stud the seas and ocean eastward of the Cape of Good Hope. The squadron is commanded by Rear-Admiral H. H. BELL, who reached Batavia, within the limits of his command, on the 28th of December, 1865. The vessels of the squadron are:

	Guns.		Guns.
Hartford, flagship	23	Shenandoah	9
Wachusett	10	Wyoming	7
Monocacy	10	Supply	6
Ashuelot	10	Relief	3

All the open ports of China, including some which no American man-of-war had ever entered, have been visited by the vessels of this squadron. Rear-Admiral BELL in April proceeded to Canton, where he had a friendly reception and an agreeable interview with the Governor-General of the Quantung Provinces. The disposition manifested toward our country and countrymen was of a gratifying character. Unlike the great maritime nations of Europe, the Chinese Government and people gave no encouragement or recognition to the rebels in their war upon the Union.

American residents in that far distant quarter of the globe have not been interfered with in their legal pursuits, or molested by the natives, save in a single instance. The exception was that of the United States Consul at New-Chwang, who was assaulted by a party of dissolute characters. The *Wachusett* was dispatched in June to that port for the purpose of securing the arrest and punishment of the parties who were engaged in the outrage. By the considerate, yet determined course of Commander TOWNSEND, the trial of eight of them was secured and conviction followed. The ninth, and chief instigator, whom the authorities seemed powerless to arrest, was seized by Commander TOWNSEND and delivered over for trial.

While waiting the decision of the Courts in the case of these outlaws, Commander TOWNSEND, at the request of the Chinese customs authorities, availed himself of the occasion to survey the bar at the mouth of the Lian River. The channel was ascertained and buoyed for the benefit of the commerce of the world.

The increase or renewal of piracy in the Chinese waters has rendered the institution of decisive and vigorous measures for its arrest a necessity. Rear-Admiral BELL has been fully authorized to act in concert with the naval commanders of other nations on that station, in the suppression of piratical depredations.

The small number of our vessels in those waters—as compared with the English and French fleets—as well as the size of our ships, has not admitted of enlarged and complete arrangements for pursuing the lawless depredators, who seek shelter among the shoaled and most intricate waters. A class of smaller vessels will soon reinforce this squadron. In the meantime, Rear-Admiral BELL is giving his earnest efforts to this great object, and the force under his command is under orders to pursue with vigor and destroy all piratical vessels and deliver the captured freebooters to the authorities at the nearest Consular ports.

During the Summer, Rear-Admiral BELL has visited the several open ports of Japan in his flag-ship the *Hartford*, taking with him one or more of the other vessels of his squadron. He passed through the Straits of Simonoseki and the inland sea, where no American man-of-war had been since 1863. There were apprehensions that he might meet with some opposition in that quarter in consequence of the rebellious attitude of the Prince of Nagote toward the Government of the Tycoon and the existence of war between them. He met with none, however, and the passage was made quietly, without holding communication with the citizens of the disaffected province, in accordance with his determination announced to the Governor of Nagasaki before departing from that port. This pass is an important one to the commerce of the United States, and the passage of our vessels through it, during a season of hostility, indicates that there is a disposition on the part of the people of Japan to reciprocate the kind feelings which we entertain toward them and to respect our flag.

The manifestations of the Japanese toward Americans have been more friendly than to any other nation. While Europeans were excluded from intercourse with them, they entered into treaties with the United States and opened their ports to our trade. It is important in every point of view that these amicable relations should be cultivated and sustained, and that there should be no aggressive act on our part to interrupt or disturb them. In the not distant future it will be of importance to this country to secure the commerce of Japan, and we should not permit ourselves to become complicated in the controversies of other Powers with this peculiar people. Such is the policy of this Department.

The *Shenandoah* on her way to the Asiatic coast visited many points, after leaving the Cape of Good Hope, unfrequented by vessels of the United States navy. The intercourse between the officers and the authorities in all instances was mutually pleasant. While at Tamatav, in the Island of Madagascar, Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH, in company with the United States Consul and a large number of officers of the *Shenandoah*, made an official visit to the Governor of the province, by whom, surrounded by his counselors, he was received in the council chamber. The Governor expressed his gratification and pleasure in seeing an American vessel-of-war for the first time in a port of Madagascar, and offered any assistance in his power which the vessel might require. The treatment received from the natives was most kind and hospitable.

Proceeding up the Arabian Sea, the *Shenandoah* anchored in the cove of Muscat on the 15th of September last, where she remained until the 18th. Immediately on the arrival of the vessel an officer came on board with the compliments of the Iman, to extend welcome to the port, to offer the facilities of the place, and to express the desire of His Highness to exchange the customary courtesies. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the *Shenandoah*, and promptly returned. The commanding officer and others of the vessel called on the Iman, who, surrounded by the Governor of the Province, the Councilors of State, and several military officers, received them in a dignified manner. The Iman was particular in his inquiries as to the health of the President and the people of the United States, with whom he hoped to be always on terms of peace. There are no American residents at this place, but our commerce, which we desire to encourage and extend to every sea, was not absent from this distant quarter, there being two vessels at the time belonging to our countrymen waiting cargoes in the cove of Muscat.

In May last the headquarters of the squadron were removed from Macao and reëstablished at Hong-Kong, which is considered the most convenient and best adapted locality for that purpose.

The following ports, among others, have been visited by the vessels of Rear-Admiral BELL's command: Macao, Swatow, Amoy, Foo-Chow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Whampoa, Canton, New-Chwang, Chee-Foo, Tung-Chow and Taskee, in China; the ports of Japan; Manilla, in the Philippine Islands; Amoong, in Borneo, and Batavia. On her way out the *Shenandoah* touched at Fayal, Funchal, Santa Cruz, Porto Grande, Porto Praya, Simonstown, Mauritius, Tamatav, in Madagascar; Mahe, one of the Seychelles group; Muscat, in Arabia; Bombay, Ceylon, Calcutta, Penang and Singapore.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

	Guns.		Guns.
Rhode Island, flag-ship	12	Monongahela	9
Osceola	10	De Soto	9
Saco	12	Bienville	9
Mackinaw	10	Yantic	9
Winooski	10	Conemaugh	8
Agawam	10	Florida	6
Lenapee	10	Daffodil	1
Chicopee	10		

Revolutionary movements and civil disturbances in Hayti and St. Domingo, which threatened to place in jeopardy the lives and property of American residents, or made them apprehensive of danger, have called for visitations of our naval vessels and the exhibition of the flag at frequent intervals in those quarters. There has, however, been no occasion for interference, for the rights of our countrymen have been respected.

Rear-Admiral PALMER, in April last, was ordered from the West Indies with a portion of his command to the northern limits of his station, in consequence of apprehensions then prevalent in regard to the condition and treatment of our fishermen on the eastern coast. But the liberal and conciliatory policy of the English Government dissipated all apprehended difficulties, and the questions were early in such train of adjustment that no necessity arose requiring the presence of a naval force on the fishing banks; other threatening questions were also quietly disposed of. During the Summer, Admiral PALMER visited Halifax in the steamer *Rhode Island*, and the *Winooski* in June and July made a cruise among the fishing fleets in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Our citizens engaged in the fisheries were found pursuing their avocation quietly, and good feeling between them and their neighbors prevailed. The intercourse between the officers of our service and the authorities at the British ports visited was most friendly, and the former were the recipients of gratifying attentions.

The vessels on the West India station were instructed to exercise vigilance in detecting slavers and preventing the slave trade, provided any lingering remains of that nefarious traffic still existed. But no captures have been made, and it is to be hoped this infamous trade is extinguished.

SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

	Guns.		Guns.
Brooklyn, flag-ship	21	Nipsic	8
Juniata	15	Shawmut	6
Shamokin	10	Wasp	3
Kansas	9	Onward	3

The vessels of this squadron have, during the year, visited Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, St. Catherine's, Céara, Maranham, Pernambuco, and Santos, in Brazil; Buenos Ayres and Rosario, in the Argentine Republic; Montevideo, Colonia and Pasandre, two hundred miles up the Uruguay River, in Uruguay; Concepcion, in Paraguay; St. Paul de Loando, Benguela, Little and Great Fish bays, and other points on the coast of Africa, the Falkland Islands and St. Helena.

The duties of this command have been faithfully and promptly performed, without any extraordinary incident to record.

NORTH PACIFIC SQUADRON.

	Guns.		Guns.
Vanderbilt, flag-ship	15	Jamestown	22
Pensacola	21	Lackawanna	9
Saranac, (temporarily	13	Mohican	8
Suwanee	12	Resaca	8
Mohongo	10	Saginaw	4

The *Pensacola*, *Mohican* and *Resaca* have not yet reached their destinations, and the *Saginaw*, under authority of an act of Congress, is aiding the Western Union Telegraph Company in laying a telegraphic cable on the northwestern coast.

SOUTH PACIFIC SQUADRON.

	Guns.		Guns.
Powhatan, flag-ship	22	Dacotah	7
Tuscarora	10	Farallones	6
Wateree	10	Fredonia	4
Nyack	8		

The *Lancaster*, recently attached to this squadron, is on her return to the United States. The following points have been visited during the year: Valparaiso, Callao, and the commercial ports between those points; the Chincha Islands, Payta, Guayaquil, Panama, and the Straits of Magellan.

Events transpiring on the coast of Peru and Chili have rendered the presence of the greater part of the Pacific squadron necessary in that vicinity. In the absence of Rear-Admiral PEARSON on a cruise to the Sandwich Islands, war was declared and entered into between these powers and Spain. Information of this fact was dispatched Rear-Admiral PEARSON, with orders to proceed without loss of time to Peru and Chili. These did not reach him until his return to San Francisco. With as little delay as possible he proceeded to execute the orders he received, but before he arrived at Valparaiso the Spanish fleet had bombarded the city, inflicting great damage.

In anticipation of active hostilities between Spain and the Southern Republics, whereby American interests, and especially the shipping interest at the Chincha Islands, might be put in jeopardy, the Department had taken the preceding Autumn, measures for reinforcing our squadron in the Pacific by sending thither a special force, consisting of the turreted iron-clad *Monadnock* and the steamers *Vanderbilt*, *Tuscarora* and *Powhatan*, under the command of Commodore JOHN ROGERS. This officer reached Valparaiso previous to the bombardment of that city, and apprehending the views of the Department, remained on that station for the protection of our countrymen until the arrival of Rear-Admiral PEARSON. The appearance of so distinguished a commander, with a formidable squadron, on the eve of so important an occasion, and in the absence of Rear-Admiral PEARSON, was opportune and fortunate.

The course pursued by Commodore RODGERS in protecting American interests, and in observing and preserving neutrality in the harbor, met with approval. Whatever may have been his opinions or feelings as regards the course which the Spanish Admiral thought proper to pursue, he was not required to interpose his force against or for either party. As the armed representative of this Government, which was on friendly terms with each of the belligerents, it became his duty, even while endeavoring to mitigate the harsh severities of war, to maintain a strict neutrality. His friendly offices in the cause of humanity were manifested so long as they could be effective, but, the officers of other neutral powers having declined to unite in any decided steps to protect the city, no alternative remained for him to pursue, consistently with the position of this Government toward the parties, than that which he adopted.

After the bombardment of Valparaiso, which took place on the 31st of March, the Spanish fleet retired from before the city and proceeded to Callao. Rear-Admiral PEARSON, who reached Valparaiso on the 17th of April, also proceeded to Callao, and was present during the attack on the defences of that port on the 2d day of May. No occasion was presented for him to depart from the neutral position which had been taken, and which has been strictly observed throughout the contest, toward these belligerents.

GULF SQUADRON.

	Guns.		Guns.
Estrella (flagship)	3	Chocura	6
Mahaska	10	Tahoma	4
Tallapoosa	10	Yucca	2
Potomac	26	Glasgow	2
Paul Jones	8	Charlotte	—

The vessels have patroled the Gulf of Mexico, and repeatedly visited all the ports on our coast from Key West to the Rio Grande; also, Havana, Matanzas and Cardenas, on the north side of Cuba, and the waters of the Rio Grande and Tampico, in Mexico.

On repeated occasions during the year one or more vessels of this squadron have been sent to Tampico. Apprehensions were at times entertained by American residents in that city as to their entire security and safety. The reports of the commanding officers to whom this service was assigned indicate that neither American citizens nor American interests have suffered violence from either of the contending parties.

During the Spring and Summer reports were circulated of the intentions of lawless parties to seize colored persons on the southern coasts of the Gulf States and carry them into Slavery, the neighboring Island of Cuba being their alleged destination. Such contemplated violations of our laws and the rights of humanity were sufficient of themselves to arouse the vigilance of the Gulf and Coast Squadrons, each of which had its attention called to the subject, and was at all times vigilant to detect such schemes, if they existed, and to intercept those who should venture to engage in them. Judicious inquiry and anxious watching have failed to bring to light any attempt to carry on this detestable traffic. Precaution was taken, by dispatching a vessel for the especial purpose, to warn our consular representatives at the neighboring ports of Cuba of suspected movements of the kind referred to, and from an expression of opinion obtained from those officers and others after diligent inquiry, it is difficult to believe that, even if an expedition of that character were successful in departing from our shores, it would be permitted to land or be received into Cuba.

MONADNOCK AND MIANTONOMOH.

The turreted or monitor class of vessels was never designed by the Department for cruising purposes, but for harbor defence and operations upon our coast. In the object for which they were intended, these vessels are as formidable and efficient as was anticipated, and will furnish security to any port, and be able to disperse or destroy any blockading fleet which may appear in our waters. The peculiar formation of our coast is in itself a protection against the heavy and formidable iron-clads of immense tonnage and deep draught which European constructors have devised, because, except at a few points, it will be difficult for them to approach within cannon-shot of our shores, and there is but a single port which they can enter from the capes of the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande. But, while in the estimation of our best naval officers our monitor vessels are more than a match for the monstrous and expensive iron-clad structures of Europe, they are of such draught that they can enter all of our principal harbors, and are therefore peculiarly adapted to our coast defence.

The impression sought to be created that these vessels could not venture outside the harbors where they were constructed, or at all events that they could not proceed on a distant voyage, has been dispelled by the cruise of the *Monadnock*, which, after navigating the Atlantic and Pacific, reached San Francisco in safety. The *Miantonomoh*, another monitor of the same type as the *Monadnock*, crossed the Atlantic, passed up the Baltic to Cronstadt, and has visited many of the principal ports of Europe. These vessels have, in these two voyages, disposed in a great degree of the misrepresentations and prejudices which had been created, and proved the ability of the turreted vessels to perform long voyages when required.

Great credit is due to Commodore JOHN RODGERS and the officers and crew who were charged with the labor, responsibility and risk of vindicating the navigating power and capability of these American naval vessels. To Lieutenant-Commander FRANCIS M. BUNCE, who volunteered to navigate the *Monadnock* to San Francisco, and performed that duty, which many deemed hazardous and not a few denounced as an impossibility, honor and praise and promotion are due for persevering and successful daring. Service such as his cannot otherwise than be appreciated and rewarded by the country.

Rear-Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH, in a dispatch dated Nov. 6, 1866, says: "The pilot who went from Cherbourg to Brest with the vessels, a man of large experience, told me that he never in his life saw a vessel behave better than the *Miantonomoh*, and for his part, as far as safety was concerned, he would be willing to go round the world in her. Vice-Admiral POPHOFF, of the Russian Navy, who took passage in the *Miantonomoh* from Hamburg to Cherbourg, also told me that he was particularly struck with her good sea qualities in the midst of a heavy blow and sea encountered just after leaving the Elbe, and that if he was in my place he would prefer being on board of her to the *Colorado*. Indeed he spoke in the highest terms with regard to her merits on the occasion."

Reports of the performance of the *Monadnock* and the *Miantonomoh* are appended to this report.

THE NAVY-YARDS.

The report deals at much length upon the condition and wants of our navy-yards. These details are of no special importance to the public, and we omit them.

HARBOR DEFENCE.

The changes which have taken place within a few years, both in the character of vessels and guns, have raised questions as to the most effective means and the best use of those means for sea-coast defence. The value of iron-clad vessels, of channel obstructions, and of torpedoes as means of defence, are, respectively, matters for consideration. A communication was addressed by this Department to the Secretary of War in February last, suggesting the organization of a joint army and navy board for the consideration of these question and the adoption of some general principles concerning them.

The extent to which each or all of the means suggested could be advantageously used, the best form of iron-clad vessels, the character of the obstructions and of torpedoes—to what department the preparation of these defensive means properly appertained, and which should control their use—are points which it is important to have defined and settled.

The Secretary of War concurred in the importance of organizing such a Board, and assigned experienced officers to serve upon it in conjunction with naval officers detailed by this Department. This Board, consisting of Rear-Admirals CHARLES H. DAVIS and JOHN A. DAHLGREN, and Commodore JAMES ALDEN, of the navy, and Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. G. BARNARD, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Z. B. TOWER, and Brevet Brig.-Gen. B. S. ALEXANDER, of the army, assembled at Washington on the 1st of March, and continued in session until the 17th of July, and had these matters before them.

In the discussion of the three leading subjects which have been indicated, it was an object with the Board to arrive at and report upon some definite plan of proceeding by which our harbors could, on a sudden alarm or emergency, be put at once in a complete state of defence against an enemy's fleet.

In their preliminary report the Board advocated the importance of having always on hand a number of iron-clad vessels at each of our great commercial cities, and within the waters of our exterior bays; but without further information both as to the offensive and defensive properties of our forts, and also of our iron-clads, it was unable to specify the requisite number, or to define precisely the part they should perform in the defence of our harbors, especially as that would depend upon the degree of success which might be attained in a well devised system of channel obstructions.

On the subject of channel obstructions, a plan submitted by one of their number was favorably received by the Board, who recommended that it should be tested experimentally, but such a test would have involved a large expenditure of money, for which there was no adequate appropriation. The Board also recommended some general experiments to be made under their direction for ascertaining and settling general principles concerning the effect of torpedoes. After a very full examination the members became convinced that they could arrive at no definite conclusions on the points submitted without preliminary experiment, and satisfied that they could not add materially to what they had already reported, the Board was dissolved by order of the Department.

The subject is, however, of great importance, and should receive thorough consideration.

PROMOTIONS.

The law to advance not exceeding thirty officers in rank "for having exhibited eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle, or extraordinary heroism," has not been carried into effect. There are a great many candidates, and the Board of Examiners have not yet concluded their labors.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

This establishment, located at Annapolis, has special attention, and some little improvements are suggested.

NAVAL APPRENTICES.

The revival of the system of naval apprentices, authorized by the act approved March 2, 1837, promises encouraging results. Having been imperfectly understood and not judiciously carried into effect at its origin, nearly thirty years ago, and compelled to encounter not only indifference and prejudice, but opposition, the execution of the law had been neglected and fallen into disuse.

Time and experience will be needed to perfect the system, which has many difficulties to overcome, for it is yet in its infancy; but when fairly established and its merits fully developed, important benefits may be anticipated from it, not only to the naval but

the merchant service. A class of educated and trained seamen will go forth yearly from the school-ships to give character and efficiency to American commerce as well as to the American navy. Under judicious and skillful management the school-ships will be nurseries for the naval and merchant service, from which, when the system is in full operation, there will graduate a superior class of well-instructed and thoroughly-disciplined seamen, who in a few years will elevate and thoroughly revolutionize the maritime force of the country.

If the Government would enlist the best class of boys as apprentices, it must, as has been heretofore suggested, make the service attractive; and to do this effectually, the recommendation is renewed that a portion of those most efficient and most deserving shall receive appointments to the Naval Academy. To carry this recommendation into effect, the plan proposed in my last report, that of conferring one-half of the yearly appointments upon the naval apprentices who shall pass the best examination, instead of appointing the whole from Congressional selection, is most available.

SEAMEN.

The Secretary urges the attention of Congress to the condition of our seamen, and asks legislative aid in improving their numbers and efficiency. School-ships are recommended, and small pensions to men who have faithfully served until incapacitated. The Secretary suggests that certain naval duties now devolving upon the Treasury and War Departments should be handed over to the Navy Department, such as the Light-house Board and military transportation by sea.

TIMBER LANDS.

The Secretary recommends measures to preserve and increase the production of live oak and other timber lands. Some years ago agents were sent at heavy salaries to look after the safety of this timber, but the Government has never procured a stick of live oak from its own domain, and there is little doubt that much has been stolen therefrom and sold to the real owners.

NAVAL PENSION FUND.

At the date of the last annual report, the naval pension fund amounted to $9,000,000. There has been added during the year the sum of $2,750,000, making the aggregate at the present time $11,750,000.

By law one-half of the net proceeds of all prizes, when the captured vessel is of inferior force, is decreed to the United States, and it is enacted that all money thus accruing to the United States from sale of prizes shall be and remain forever "a fund for the payment of pensions to the officers, seamen and marines, who may be entitled to receive the same, and if the said fund shall be insufficient for the purpose, the public faith is pledged to make up the deficiency; but if it should be more than sufficient the surplus shall be applied to the making of further provision for the comfort of disabled officers, seamen and marines."

The efficient and active vigilance of the navy in capturing prizes, and the promptness with which their adjudication has been enforced, has placed in the Treasury a fund, the income of which is more than sufficient to pay the pensions at present rates. Further legislation is therefore required, in order that "the surplus shall be applied to the making of further provision for the comfort of disabled officers, seamen and marines."

The subject is submitted for consideration, that the necessary provision may be made to carry into effect the pledged faith of the Government.

PENSIONS.

On the first of November last the new pension roll was as follows:

1,057 invalids, with annual pensions amounting to	$78,637 05
1,208 widows and orphans, annually receiving	192,102 10
2,265 persons receiving a total amount of	$270,739 15

This amount will be somewhat increased by virtue of the provisions of the Acts of June 6 and July 25, 1866.

COMPENSATION OF CLERKS.

The compensation to the clerical force of the Department is small for the service rendered, and insufficient for the support, in a manner becoming their position, of the clerks and their families, and Mr. WELLES recommends a proper increase.

EXPENSES AND ESTIMATES.

The available resources of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, were	$142,291,919 40
Expenditures	43,324,526 42
Leaving a balance at the commencement of the present fiscal year of	$98,967,392 98
The appropriations for the current year amount to	18,976,667 50
Making the total available resources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866	$117,944,060 48

As several of the Bureaus will have unexpended appropriations, which will be ample for some time to come, they have made no estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

The following amounts are asked for:

Pay of officers and men of the navy	$10,826,280 00
Pay for labor and superintendence in Navy-yards	7,976,122 00
Bounties to discharged seamen	500,000 00
Navigation, Naval Academy, Observatory, &c	612,239 15
Magazines, &c	80,000 00
Surgeons' necessaries and hospitals	386,513 00
Contingent expenses	1,500,000 00
Support of marine corps	1,595,212 01
Total	$23,568,4[illegible]6 16

The large unexpended balance in the Treasury at the close of the last fiscal year is embraced in appropriations under more than one hundred different heads. Many of these are continuous, have been made for years, their expenditure will be protracted through years to come, and, though assisting to make up a large balance, cannot be dispensed with. There are large amounts, however, under the heads of "construction," "steam engineering," "ordnance," "provisions and clothing," and "fuel," which can with propriety revert to the Treasury. No appropriations under these heads were made for the current year, and for the ensuing year none are asked. In the course of time the appropriations would be exhausted, but it is not believed to be in accordance with sound public policy in time of peace to continue such large amounts at the disposal of the Department.

CONCLUSION.

I have in this report presented to you, and stated for the information of Congress, the present condition of our naval force at home, where its preparation for efficiency is still proceeding, though on a properly reduced scale, and its arrangements and operations abroad, where, following in the track of our expanding commerce, it keeps faithful watch over our national interests and honor. I have added to this description such suggestions as I deemed most worthy of favorable consideration, looking with a due observance of economy, to further improvement of its organization. The calm which succeeds the great tempest through which our country has passed, gives me the gratifying opportunity, while stating the movements of our naval force in distant seas, to suspend for this year the five times resumed narrative of its mighty growth and ever memorable achievements. Yet in closing this report I again exhort the Government and the country to realize promptly and practically that the maintenance of our navy in an amplitude of power adequate to any emergency, is intimately blended with our hopes of lasting peace, with the augmentation of our vast commercial enterprise and prosperity, and, above all, with that grand and imposing naval renown which has come in our age to be manifestly the surest and the cheapest defence of a great nation.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

To the President.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF SECRETARY BROWNING.

Public Lands—Pensions—Indian Affairs—Patent Office—Pacific Railroad—Other Railroads in the West—Public Building in the District of Columbia.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following exhibit of the operations of this Department, and of the various and diversified interests connected with the branches of the public service committed to its supervision.

PUBLIC LANDS.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, public lands were disposed of as follows:

Acres sold for cash	388,294 15
Acres entered under the homestead acts	1,892,516 86
Acres located with military warrants	403,180 00
Acres approved to States as swamp	1,199,658 27
Acres approved to States for railroads	94,596 99
Acres located with agricultural college scrip	651,066 60
Total	4,629,312 87

During the same period 6,423,984 18 acres were offered for sale. The cash receipts from sales and other sources were $824,645 08. The number of homestead entries exceeded that of the preceding year by more than sixty per cent.

There are sixty-one land districts and ten surveying departments. During the past year surveying operations have been prosecuted with energy in Minnesota, Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington, but have been deferred, on account of Indian hostilities, in New-Mexico and Arizona. The anomalous condition of affairs in Utah has prevented any surveys there since the year 1857. At that date 2,500,000 acres had been surveyed. In order that they may disposed of, it is recommended that a land district be created in that Territory.

The entire amount of the public domain is 1,465,468,800 acres, of which 474,160,551 acres have been surveyed.

SPANISH AND MEXICAN CLAIMS.

The attention of Congress is again respectfully invited to the expediency of making early provision for the adjustment of claims to land situate in New-Mexico and Arizona arising under the laws of Spain or Mexico. The act of July 2, 1854, directs the Surveyor-General to ascertain the nature and extent of such claims under the laws, usages and customs of Spain and Mexico, and to make a full report on all such as originated before the cession of the territory to the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Congress reserved the right to confirm, by its action, *bona fide* grants, and to give full effect to the stipulations of that treaty. Until such action, the lands covered by those claims are reserved from sale or other disposal by the Government. The act does not apply to that valuable region of country acquired by the treaty concluded at Mexico, Dec. 30, 1853. Good faith and sound policy require the separation from the public domain of private property held by an incipient and unperfected right, or by a complete title, under a grant of the Government which preceded us in the exercise of jurisdiction and sovereignty over the soil. The confirmation of a private claim secures to the party a valid title. The location of his land, when ascertained by authentic surveys and noted upon our records, identifies the property of the United States, and facilitates the disposal of it. The authority of the Surveyor-General should extend to the lands ceded by the later treaty; and by a special tribunal created for the purpose, or through the action of the Courts, all grants of this character could be definitely and finally disposed of.

The boundary between New-Mexico and Colorado, as well as that between California and Nevada, should be permanently established, and the limits between Florida and Georgia finally adjusted.

PRE-EMPTION RIGHTS.

It has been the cherished policy of the Government to assure upon the most liberal conditions to the actual settler a title to his home and improvements. His preference right of purchase is not confined to lands which were surveyed at the time of his settlement; nor is he required to pay for them, or for those surveyed but unoffered, until the day designated by the President's proclamation for the public sale. Differences of opinion exist as to the applicability to particular localities of some of the acts of Congress prescribing the period within which the declaratory statement for unsurveyed lands must be filed. No distinction ought to be made in regard to the time allowed for the payment for unoffered lands, and those which have been offered. I concur in opinion with the Commissioner of the General Land Office as to the changes that might be advantageously made in existing preemption laws. They also should be greatly simplified, and rendered more uniform in their operation. In this way controversies such as have been occasioned by incongruous and conflicting provisions will be avoided, and the benefits of this wise and just policy effectually secured.

The right of the preëmptor attaches from the date of his actual personal settlement; that of the homestead settler from the date of his entry at the local land-office. The latter is confined to surveyed lands. In either case the title may be consummated by a full compliance with the terms and conditions imposed by the law under which it was initiated. A party who has settled, with a view to preëmption, upon a particular tract, and thus excluded all others from acquiring a right thereto, should not be permitted to abandon his original claim and enter the land under the Homestead Law. Such a privilege would, in many instances, inevitably lead to great abuse. The modes prescribed for acquiring title to land by these enactments essentially differ; and if the claimant under a preëmption law fails to perform the condition which it enjoins, he should incur the consequences of such failure.

SWAMP LANDS.

Up to June 30, 1866, 43,204,774 acres of swamp lands had been patented to the several States, and the aggregate indemnity to them on account of such lands sold or otherwise disposed of by the United States was, in cash, $597,201 37, and, in other lands, 478,03,693-100ths acres. It is recommended that the time for making selections of such lands be limited to two years after the official plat is received at the local office, and that the purpose of Congress in relation to this subject be explicitly declared.

Instructions have been issued to the Surveyor-General and the local officers in California to give full and summary effect to the provisions of the act of July 23, 1866, "to quiet land titles in California."

TIMBER ON PUBLIC LANDS.

The registers and receivers act as agents of Government to prevent trespassers on the public lands from removing timber therefrom. By imposing fines, and compelling the offenders to enter the tracts trespassed on, the Government has been, to a considerable extent, protected in its rights. A *bona fide* settler is allowed to use the timber on his claim only so far as may be necessary for indispensable uses. The Commissioner presents the importance of promoting by legal enactments the planting and growth of trees on the public domain, and he suggests the mode by which that object may be accomplished.

LANDS GIVEN AWAY.

Under the donation laws, patents for 1,282,423 93-100 acres of land in Oregon have been issued. Additional legislation is recommended to enforce the surveys of donation claims on which settlement was made prior to the public surveys.

1,200 Indian patents were issued during the last fiscal year, for 298,256 acres of land.

MINERAL LANDS.

Attention has been repeatedly invited by this Department to the immense value of the deposits of precious metals within our territorial limits. The mineral lands on the Pacific slope belong to the Government, but it has not provided for the disposal of them, or for the development of the treasure which they contain. In the absence of legislation by Congress, and with its tacit consent, these mines have been worked by individuals, vast expenditures made, and a species of possessory right acquired which has been recognized by State laws, and maintained and vindicated by State tribunals. The act of Feb. 27, 1865, declares that no action in the Courts of the United States for the recovery of any mining title, or for damages thereto, shall be affected by the fact that the paramount title to the land on which such mines are, is in the United States, and the Supreme Court has held that mining interests, apart from the fee-simple rights in the soil by patent, existed before that act, with the implied sanction of the Federal Government. The exploration and working of these mines have largely contributed to the national wealth, and our legislation should, I submit, be controlled to some extent by existing rights and interests, which are the legitimate results of our policy of inaction. The wisdom of Congress can devise measures which, by placing this vast interest under the control of positive law, will render it tributary in a greater degree to the public prosperity.

PENSION BUREAU OPERATIONS.

By reason of the increased rates of pension, more than $33,000,000 will be required for this branch of the service during the next fiscal year.

SAMUEL DOWNING, of Edinburgh, Saratoga County, N. Y., is the only surviving soldier of the Revolution. His name was inadvertently omitted in the last annual report of the Pension Bureau to this Department.

The names of 931 widows of Revolutionary soldiers appear on the pension rolls at the close of the last fiscal year.

The invalid pensioners disabled in the wars prior to that of 1861 do not exceed 3,000. The widows and minor children who receive a pension by reason of the services and death of those who served in such wars, number 1,227.

During the last fiscal year 22,645 original applications for invalid pensions were granted, at an aggregate annual rate of $1,756,812 20. The number of such pensions that were increased was 1,263, at an annual amount of increase of $43,940 25. The total amount awarded to army invalids during the year thus appears to be $1,800,764 45.

During the same period 27,076 original applications of widows and dependent relatives of officers and soldiers of the army were allowed, at an aggregate rate of $2,743,711 17 per annum. The increased allowance to such persons was $299 10; so that the sum required to meet pension claims of this description allowed during the past year is $2,744,010 27.

The whole number of *new* army pensioners of all classes added to the rolls during the year ending June 30, 1866, was, accordingly, 49,721, and requiring for their payment $4,500,523 37 per annum. The number dropped from the rolls during the same period, on account of death or other causes, was 9,342, whose annual allowance amounted to $888,173 62.

On the 30th of June last there were on the pension rolls 54,620 invalids, whose yearly rate of pensions was $4,128,718 15; and 69,889 widows and dependent relatives, at a yearly rate of $7,284,404 11—making a total of 124,509 army pensioners, at an annual aggregate of $11,413,122 26.

Including payments to pension agents, the amount paid during the year to Revolutionary pensioners was $252,204 38; to army invalid pensioners, $3,815,805 04; and to widows and dependent relatives, (not Revolutionary,) $9,109,436 70—giving the total sum of $13,177,446 12.

During the year two hundred and thirty-eight original applications for navy invalid pensions were allowed, at an aggregate amount of $18,902 50 per annum. Twenty-five such pensions heretofore allowed were increased at an annual aggregate rate of $19,819 50. Two hundred and eighteen original applications of widows and dependent relatives of officers and seamen were allowed, at an aggregate of $32,976 per annum. The total number of navy invalid pensioners on the rolls at the close of the fiscal year was 1,032, at an aggregate annual rate of $72,610 05. The number of widows and dependent relatives was 1,181, at an aggregate annual rate of $188,742—making the whole number of naval pensioners, of all classes, 2,213, requiring for their annual payment $261,352 05.

The total number of pensioners of all classes, army and navy, on the rolls June 30, 1866, was 126,722, and the amount paid pensioners, including expenses of disbursements during the last fiscal year, was $13,459,996 43. This amount includes $99,237 15 paid to 1,043 pensioners residing in the States whose inhabitants were lately in rebellion.

From the date of the executive proclamation declaring the inhabitants of any State to be in a State of insurrection against the United States, the names of all pensioners residing in such State were stricken from the rolls. Intercourse with them was, by the laws of war, the legislation of Congress, and the President's proclamation in pursuance thereof, suspended so long as such condition of hostility continued, but the right of such pensioners as remained loyal to the United States was saved by the act of Feb. 4, 1862. Their names, on making the required proof of continued loyalty, are accordingly restored to the rolls. Mr. Attorney-General SPEED, whose opinion on the subject was taken by my predecessor, held that the restored pensioner was entitled to the arrears of the pension which had accrued since the last payment to him prior to the rebellion, and the practice of the Government has been in conformity to that opinion.

The navy pension fund, accruing from the condemnation and the sale of prizes, and invested in bonds of the United States, amounts to $11,750,000. The interest of this investment is more than double the amount necessary to pay the navy pensions. There is also an uninvested surplus of $205,738 35.

During the past year 406 bounty-land warrants were issued for 63,860 acres of land.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The voluminous Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs exhibits in detail the condition of this difficult and important branch of the public service. The numerous treaties recently negotiated with various Indian tribes have greatly augmented the labors of the Department, and the constant pressure of emigration into the Indian Territory produces conflicts of interest which require judicious management to adjust and control. The Commissioner sets forth the terms and stipulations of those treaties. The Indian tribes of the Southwest have resumed their former friendly relations with the Government, and it is hoped that they will succeed in fully adjusting the differences which have heretofore existed among them in consequence of the different attitudes they were induced to assume toward the United States during the rebellion.

There are before the Senate some important treaties with the Indian tribes in Utah, Kansas, and Dakota Territory, to which the attention of that body is respectfully invited. Several treaties recently negotiated with Indian tribes in the Northwest will be submitted to you at an early day, to be laid before the Senate for its consideration and action. It is believed that, should they be ratified and faithfully executed, peaceful relations will be established with powerful tribes occupying a vast extent of country, who have recently been in hostility to the Government.

The Commissioner suggests the necessity of further negotiations with some of the Indians in Kansas, with a view to their removal from that State; and also with the Indian tribes in Idaho, New-Mexico and Dakota, for their removal to and settlement upon reservations to be set apart for their exclusive occupancy and use. These suggestions will receive the early and careful consideration of the Department. Collisions and hostility have been of less frequent occurrence between the whites and the Indians during the past year than has been generally believed. Occasionally, depredations have been committed, and raids made upon emigrants and settlers; but these are believed to have been greatly exaggerated, either by the fears of the inexperienced and timid, or the cupidity and selfishness of interested and designing speculators. Peace appears to have been the rule, and hostilities the exception, between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains.

It has been the settled policy of the Government to establish the various tribes upon suitable reservations, and there protect and subsist them until they can be taught to cultivate the soil and sustain themselves. It is no doubt the best, if not the only policy that can be pursued to preserve them from extinction.

Numerous recommendations looking to the amelioration of the condition of these wards of the Government are contained in the Commissioner's report, and will no doubt receive the attention of Congress.

OPERATIONS OF THE PATENT-OFFICE.

During the year ending Sept. 30, 1866, there were 14,039 applications for patents; 8,716 patents (including reissues and assigns) were issued; 1,[illegible] applications were allowed, but patents have not issued thereon by reason of the non-payment of the final fees; 2,579 caveats were filed, and 55 extensions of patents were granted.

During the same period the receipts were $460,416 80, and the expenditures $343,697 73, leaving a balance of $1,698 07, which, added to $111,578 19, the balance on hand Sept. 30, 1865, makes the amount now in the Treasury to the credit of the patent fund $278,297 76.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

On the 6th instant the Union Pacific Railroad was completed to a point twenty-three miles west of the hundredth meridian of longitude, being 270 miles distant from Omaha. The want of a railroad connection from Omaha eastward has retarded the transportation of the iron and equipments of the road and compelled the Company to rely upon shipments by the Missouri River, at such times as the state of navigation permitted. The difficulty will be removed by the construction of the railway from Clinton to Council Bluffs, which, it is believed, will be completed next Spring.

The Company have constructed all their depot buildings at Omaha. The arrangement and extent of their grounds and permanent fixtures are on a scale adapted to our vast and increasing traffic between the western and eastern shores of the continent. The road has been built of such excellent materials, and in so substantial a manner, as to elicit repeated expressions of commendation from the Government directors and commissioners. There can be no better evidence of the fidelity with which the Company have met the requirements of Congress than the fact that the commissioners have, in no instance, refused to accept any portion of the road presented to them for examination.

The Company have not filed a map showing the permanent location of the road beyond a point 300 miles west of Omaha. Surveying parties have been actively engaged in ascertaining the most direct and practicable route, taking Julesburg, on the South Platte, at the mouth of Lodge Pole Creek, about 375 miles west of Omaha, as a starting point, and have furnished a statement of the comparative distances, quantities, and gradients of three lines—one *via* Cache la Poudre and Antelope Pass, one *via* Camp Walbach and Crow Creek, and the other *via* Lodge Pole Creek, Camp Walbach, and Cheyenne Pass. It is expected that the definite location of this part of the road will not be long deferred.

The Company report that in April, 1865, their engineer commenced an extended reconnoissance of the country east of Great Salt Lake, with a view to find a practicable route over the Wasatch Mountains to Green River *via* Spanish Fork and the Uinta. After ascending the Spanish Fork to its headwaters, he explored the whole district of country lying between the hundred and tenth and hundred and eleventh meridians of longitude and between the parallels of forty degrees and forty degrees and thirty minutes of latitude. The result of these examinations satisfied him that such a route could not be found.

The survey of the line by the way of the valley of the Sweetwater, the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, and the valley of Black's Fork of Green River, was then commenced. It established the important fact that the summits of all the passes of which surveys had been made in the great ranges of those mountains have very nearly the same altitude above tide-water. Further examinations were made by the company's engineer in that region, the details of which have not been furnished to the Department.

One of the most important of this company's surveys extends from Great Salt Lake west to the Humboldt Valley, between the 115 and the 116 meridian of longitude, traversing the Great American Desert. Although incomplete, it has resulted in the discovery of a line, with grades not exceeding sixty feet per mile, from Great Salt Lake City to the valley of the Humboldt, across the Humboldt range of mountains, a distance of 208 miles. For about 150 miles across the desert no fresh water was found by the engineer. He is satisfied, however, from his examinations, that it can be obtained in the passes over Cedar Mountain, on the eastern side of the desert, and the first range west of the desert, leaving only sixty miles without fresh water. The soil is admirably adapted to a fine hard road-bed. The results of the survey are satisfactory to the Company, and show that the difficulties to be overcome are much less formidable than were anticipated.

The Company report that the amount actually expended on the road in money is $9,690,082 01. Of this amount $3,113,221 25 have been derived from the sale $3,280,000 of Government bonds, $3,901,357 01 from loans, and $2,508,725 from stock subscriptions. This amount does not embrace the indebtedness to the contractors for the first 246 miles of road, extending from Omaha to the one hundredth meridian. Their contract, expired by the completion of this part of the line, and when the whole indebtedness of the Company is adjusted, the entire expenditure, including a million of stock which the contractors agreed to take, will not fall short of $12,500,006. The amount of the company's loans is $3,608,213 95. To meet this debt it has $5,480,000 of its first mortgage bonds unsold, and $560,000 of Government bonds.

The amount of bonds actually executed is $3,560,000. The company is entitled to issue the following amounts: First, for two hundred and forty miles of road accepted by the Government, $3,840,000; second, for one hundred miles in advance, $1,600,000, making a total of $5,440,000.

None of these bonds have been offered for sale. They are made, by the act of Congress, a lien prior to that of the Government, and it was deemed advisable to wait, before negotiating them, until the work had made such progress as to give to the public the assurance that its successful completion was no longer a matter of doubt. They have, therefore, been used to a limited amount as a basis for temporary loans.

The rolling stock on the road consists of twenty-one locomotives, one hundred and fifty-six flat, forty-six box, thirty-five hand, and five passenger cars.

The Union Pacific Railway Company, eastern division, have constructed their road to Fort Riley, one hundred and thirty-five miles west of the Missouri River, of which one hundred and thirty have been accepted by the Government, thus giving a continuous line of railroad and telegraph four hundred and eighteen miles west of St. Louis.

They have also constructed a branch road, thirty miles in length, from Lawrence to Leavenworth, which affords them another line of communication to the Missouri River.

The company report that the present equipment of the road is as follows: Nine locomotives, ten first-class passenger, three baggage and express, one hundred and one box, ninety-four flat, and twenty-seven hand-cars. They have also purchased eight locomotives, five passenger, fifty flat, twenty stock, and four hand-cars, have supplied the road with requisite stations, depots and water-tanks, and commenced the construction of machine-shops and round-houses at Wyandotte and Lawrence. Iron, weighing fifty-six pounds to the linear yard, and sufficient to construct one hundred and sixty additional miles of road with sidings, has been purchased and will be delivered monthly until next April. Contracts have been made to complete the road two hundred and fifty miles beyond Fort Riley by the 31st day of December, 1867.

The passenger and freight traffic of the road is already considerable, and gives promise of great increase in the future. The gross receipts of one hundred and five miles of main line, and thirty miles of branch road, for the month of September, were $42,000.

The Commissioners, under date of Sept. 28, report that they have examined, and they recommend the acceptance of, an additional section of the road of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, making a distance of seventy-four miles from Sacramento. The Company report, under date of the 13th ultimo, that they have constructed an additional section of twenty miles, reaching at the terminus an elevation of about 6,100 feet above tide water at Sacramento. A force of 10,000 men is now engaged in grading the next two sections, the ties are redwood, equal to cedar in durability, and number about twenty-five hundred to the mile, and the culverts are constructed of granite, or other hard stone, except in the valley, where hard-burnt brick is substituted, as stone could not be procured. The bridges are made of the best quality of red fir. The drainage is ample, and the road well ballasted with gravel and broken rock. The grades are necessarily high. The maximum authorized by law has been reached for a distance of three and one-half miles. There is no difficulty in operating these portions of the road. The passenger trains make twenty-five and the freight trains twelve miles per hour.

There are on the road, or in transitu, 30 locomotives and 671 cars. The company have in Sacramento the machinery for a large machine and repair shop, including a powerful horizontal engine for furnishing the driving power. The shop is in process of erection, and the company expect soon to be able to build locomotives and cars equal to those furnished in the Eastern States. The tunnels have been constructed sufficiently wide to accommodate double tracks. A full force is at present employed in constructing a tunnel 1,600 feet feet in length at the summit of the Sierra Nevada, and one of 900 feet in length seven miles east of that point.

Examinations and surveys indicate the valley of the Humboldt as the most advantageous route through the State of Nevada.

The Company expect to reach, during next year, the Big Bend of the Truckee River, to which point the road has been permanently located, a distance of 195 miles from Sacramento. They allege that their expenditure exceeds $12,000,000, and they entertain no doubt that the road will be completed to Salt Lake City during the year 1870.

The Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company have completed forty miles of their road west from Atchison. The company report that they have on hand six locomotives, two passenger, one baggage and express, fourteen box and thirty-two flat cars, three tanks and two turntables, &c., with a machine shop and a blacksmith shop complete, the former being built of stone masonry and covered with an iron roof, and they are now engaged in the erection of a round-house. The road is generally built in a very substantial manner; nearly all the bridges and culverts are of the best quality of solid masonry. The longer span bridges are of the Howe truss pattern. The road-bed for the next thirty miles is nearly ready for the superstructure. The ties, irons, chains and spikes for the same are on hand or in transit. The company report an expenditure, in the construction and equipment of the road, of $2,307,650. They confidently expect that sixty miles of road will be completed by the 1st of January next.

The Western Pacific Railroad Company filed, on the 18th of last July, their acceptance of the provisions and conditions of the resolution of Congress extending the time for the construction of the first section of twenty miles of their road, approved May 21, 1866. On the 2d inst., this Department received the report of the Government Commissioners, showing the completion and equipment of that section. It extends from San Jose, in the direction of Sacramento, to a point in Alameda County, a distance of twenty miles.

The report of the President of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, under date of the 16th instant, sets forth that renewed surveys by their engineers during the past season, justify and confirm the opinion that the most direct and practicable route from Sioux City to a point which they have selected upon the Union Pacific Railroad from Omaha, is on the east side of the Missouri River, to a crossing near De Soto, thence *via* Fish Creek to the Platte Valley, and thence to the point of connection with the latter road at Fremont, forty-six and one-half miles west from Omaha. It is also stated that the grading of the northern sixty miles has been placed under contract, and a force already engaged on the work. The company has arranged to construct about six miles of road, which will connect its line very advantageously with the Cedar Rapids Railroad at a point, where it is expected that the latter road will reach the Missouri River Valley in a few days.

There is nothing on file in the Department to show that the company authorized to construct the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad by the Act of Congress approved July 27, 1866, have accepted the provisions of the act.

WAGON ROADS IN THE TERRITORIES.

The work on the wagon road from Niobrara to Virginia City has been continued, though with serious annoyance from hostile Indians. The route has been shortened nearly one hundred miles.

Operations on portions of the projected road from Sioux City to the mouth of the Big Cheyenne River have been prosecuted with great activity and success. That part between the initial point and Yankton, with the exception of the bridges, is finished and in perfect order. The bridge over the Big Sioux River is being built. If the construction of it does not absorb the appropriation now on hand, the remainder will be applied to the completion of the bridges over the Vermillion River and the James. Apprehended Indian difficulties have prevented the extension of the road from the mouth of the Big Cheyenne.

The Superintendent of the road from Virginia City, Montana, to Lewiston, reports that a considerable force is employed. The funds at his command will not, in his opinion, more than suffice to locate and clear out a trail ten or twelve feet wide from Lewiston to the valley of the Bitter Root. From thence roads are already open to Virginia City. He prefers the route by the Loo-Loo Fork, though it, in common with the others, is subject to obstruction from snow during one-half the year.

CAPITOL EXTENSION.

From the report of the architect of the Capitol extension, it appears that the northern and western porticos of the north wing are completed, and the columns of the Southern portico are soon to be set. It is believed that the ensuing year will witness the completion of all the porticos. Efforts have been made, which it is hoped will prove successful, to improve the imperfect and objectionable ventilation of the Senate Chamber and Hall of the House of Representatives. In order to obtain a supply of air that shall at the same time be pure and, in the Summer, cool, it is proposed to construct from each Hall an underground duct, opening in the centre of a fountain in the Eastern grounds. The jets and overflow would at once assist in cooling the air and serve to relieve it of all mechanical impurities.

The balance on hand of the appropriation for the Capitol extension, Oct. 31, 1866, was $80,410 83. The architect estimates that $250,000 will be required to continue the work during the next fiscal year.

The appropriation for lighting, by means of galvanic electricity, the 1,083 gas-burners of the dome, has proved a complete success. They can now be lighted in a few minutes. An interesting report on this subject has been prepared, at the request of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, by three electricians of reputation, and is annexed to his annual report. The sum of $48,481 79 was expended on the dome during the year ending Oct. 31, 1866, at which date there was on hand a balance of $1,539 59. An appropriation of $15,000 will be required to complete this work. The belt between the second and third cornices of the rotunda should be ornamented by a series of national pictures, or in some other appropriate manner; and designs for the purpose will be invited from eminent artists, if Congress confers the requisite authority.

The architect repeats the recommendation made in his preceding report in favor of the extension of the central portico, in conformity with the plan proposed by his predecessor, THOMAS U. WALTER, Esq. Should this recommendation be sanctioned by Congress, it would be advisable to commence the work at an early day, while operations on the other portions of the edifice are in progress, and before the eastern grounds are improved. In view of the anticipated early completion of the Capitol, should the central portico not be extended, it is recommended that Congress authorize inclosing the public grounds north and south of the building, and squares numbered six hundred and eighty-seven and six hundred and eighty-eight, should the bill which passed the Senate at the last session providing for the purchase of them become a law, and improving the Capitol grounds in a style befitting the magnificent edifice which crowns their summit.

EXPENSES OF COURTS.

The following statement shows the sums advanced to United States Marshals during the year ending June 30, 1866, for defraying expenses of the United States Courts, including fees of marshals, jurors and witnesses, maintenance of prisoners, and contingencies of holding the Courts:

Districts.	Amounts.
Alabama, Northern District	$3,197 00
Alabama, Southern District	12,469 00
Arkansas, Western District	6,517 00
California, Northern District	14,319 00
California, Southern District	5,600 00
Connecticut	6,114 63
Delaware	3,236 00
District of Columbia	76,612 75
Florida, Northern District	2,671 00
Illinois, Northern District	18,921 91
Illinois, Southern District	17,150 00
Indiana	40,766 98
Iowa	16,261 00
Kansas	16,432 00
Kentucky	27,266 00
Louisiana, Eastern District	9,915 00
Maine	16,653 00
Maryland	26,619 00
Massachusetts	25,429 16
Michigan, Eastern District	37,952 00
Michigan, Western District	8,632 00
Minnesota	10,851 00
Missouri, Eastern District	29,163 00
Missouri, Western District	14,736 00
New-Hampshire	7,437 00
New-Jersey	20,185 00
New-York, Northern District	126,000 00
New-York, Southern District	54,710 75
New-York, Eastern District	16,637 00
North Carolina	4,936 00
Ohio, Northern District	40,101 22
Ohio, Southern District	27,530 00
Oregon	4,101 00
Pennsylvania, Eastern District	30,738 00
Pennsylvania, Western District	29,731 00
Rhode Island	5,784 00
South Carolina	3,976 00
Tennessee, Eastern District	9,579 00
Tennessee, Western District	4,901 00
Tennessee, Middle District	6,222 00
Texas, Western District	7,350 00
Vermont	4,567 85
Virginia	13,660 26
West Virginia	11,306 00
Wisconsin	12,681 00
Colorado	3,360 00
Dakota	10,000 00
Idaho	13,000 00
Montana	28,815 00
Nebraska	18,579 37
Nevada	4,237 00
New-Mexico	5,500 32
Utah	1,914 00
Washington	14,526 00
Total	$989,550 00

The amount paid for miscellaneous expenses, and for rent of buildings for the use of the Courts, is $143,344 22.

The foregoing does not embrace the salaries of the Judges or other officers of the Courts; they are paid out of a special appropriation, which is not under the control of this Department.

I cannot too strongly urge upon Congress the necessity which exists for the erection of suitable buildings for the Federal Courts. The Department is now compelled, in many instances, to lease property which is ill-adapted for the purpose, and where adequate security is not provided for the records and files. Few houses belonging to private parties have been constructed with reference to judicial uses. An exorbitant rent is often demanded, and the Government, in more than one instance, has been constrained to submit to unreasonable exactions. Every consideration of economy and propriety requires that the United States should be the proprietor of the buildings where its courts are holden, and that the most ample accommodations should be furnished the judges and officers for the performance of their highly responsible duties.

OFFICERS AND SALARIES IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

I desire to bear testimony to the energetic and faithful manner in which the officers of this Department have, since my connection with it, discharged their duties; and I cannot suffer this opportunity to pass, without asserting their just claims to more ample compensation.

The Chiefs of Bureaus are charged with weighty responsibilities, and required to determine difficult and complicated questions. I can make no distinction in the value and character of their services, and their compensation was formerly the same. No one familiar with the subject will pretend that the duties of the Commissioner of Patents are the most difficult and exacting; and yet, by a singular inadvertence, his salary was alone increased. It is now fifty per cent. more than that of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Commissioner of Pensions, and even exceeds that of the Assistant Secretary, who, in the absence of the Secretary, is exclusively charged with the entire supervision of the Department. I am not of opinion that it is too large. Indeed it is less than that of many Bureau officers at the seat of Government. But I respectfully submit that no distinction should exist in the amount of compensation allowed to officers of the same grade in this Department, and that the Assistant Secretary, in view of his official position and arduous duties, should receive a salary less only than that of the head of the Department.

The clerks are not adequately paid. Many of them are charged with duties which bring into constant requisition acquirements which are the fruit of long experience and special study. The present salaries were fixed many years ago, and since then the cost of subsistence has increased 100 per cent. The compensation of the laborer, the mechanic, and the professional man has, in the intervening time, increased in a corresponding ratio, while that of these valuable public servants remains the same. Those of ripest experience and greatest merit frequently resign, as stronger inducements are offered to them in other pursuits than in the service of the Government. The applicants for clerkships are numerous enough, but do not possess the needed capacity for the higher branches of duty. No one, with the most limited experience in an executive department, can, I believe, avoid the conclusion that its efficiency would be largely promoted by a radical change in the organization of its clerical force, and that the increased outlay necessary to secure the services of experienced and skillful clerks will prove in the end to be true economy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 4, 1866.

$75,000 U. S. 6s, '81..R. Ex-int	109	10 West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	96¾
144,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New Issue	106¾	200 Quick. Min	[illegible]
1,000 U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	100	200 Mar. Pref	30
19,000 Tr. Notes,7 3-10s. Sec. Ser	105⅛	100 do	30⅛
2,000 do....3d Ser.	105⅜	900 do	30½
1,000 do...Indorsed	105⅛	100 Boston W. P	31½
1,000 N.Y. St.7s, Bounty Loan....R.	107¾	5 Amer. Ex Co	82
17,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	69⅝	5 Pac. Mail S. S. Co	174
20,000 Tenn. 6s, ...x-c	70⅛	30 do	173¾
4,000 Virginia 6s...x-c	45⅝	100 do	173½
2,000 N.Car.St.6s...x-c	56	14 N. Y. Central	113¼
1,000 N. Car. 6s, N	55	400 do	113⅜
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	90⅝	200 H. & St. J.	56¾
5,000 do	91	300 Erie Railroad	73⅛
2,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	91⅝	200 do	73⅜
20,000 do	92	100 do....b5	73½
3,000 do	91⅞	800 do	72⅞
30,000 O. & M. C.	30	400 Reading R.	112⅛
5,000 do	30⅛	50 Mich. Cen. R	112½
5,000 Gal.&C.1st M	100	25 do	112¾
2,000 Ch.&N.W.Ap.Ex	88	100 do	113
13,000 C., Bur. & Q. 8s.	111	25 N. Y. & N. H. R	117½
3,000 Mich. So.S.F.Bs.	96¼	100 M. S. & N. I.	82⅛
5,000 C. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bds	83	200 do	82¼
1,000 Al. & T. H. Inc.	75	100 do....s10	82¼
2,000 Tol.& Wab.2d M.	76	400 Cleve. & Pitts	85⅝
3,000 C.& R.I.Pa.R.7s.	93¼	30 Cle. Col. & Cin. R	112
5,000 do	93⅛	950 Chi. & N. W.	51¼
15,000 do	93	1200 do	51⅛
5,000 Mor.&Essex 1st	97⅛	25 do	50¾
30 Fourth N. Bk	109	100 Chi. & N. W. P.	69¼
12 Merchants' Bank	114	400 do	69⅜
100 Canton Co	47½	500 do	69¼
100 do	47⅝	200 do....s30	69
20 West. U. Tel	46¾	800 do....c30	69¼
100 do	47	1100 Chic. & R. I.	105
100 do	46⅞	100 do....b3	105¼
10 do	46¼	200 do....2d call	105
100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	70½	300 Tol., W. & W.	44¼
		100 P., Ft.W.& C.	[illegible]
		300 do	[illegible]
		20 Del., L. & W. R.	144½
		100 Mil. & St. P.	56

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$2,200 U. S. State 6s,'67 Ex-int	130	65,000 Mich. So. 2d M	90
5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New issue	109	400 Mariposa Min	13
1,000 U. S.5s, 10-40s..C	100	200 Mar. Pref	31
1,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Ser	105⅜	100 At. Mail St. C	105
16,000 do....2d Ser.	105⅛	200 N. Y. Cen	113¼
9,000 do....3d Ser	105⅛	100 do....s30	112¾
1,000 Mo. State 6s	91⅜	100 Boston W. P.	31½
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N	70	200 Erie Railroad	72⅞
10,000 do	70⅛	100 do....b30	73
3,000 Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	92	300 Mich. S. & N. I	82
2,000 N. Car. 6s, N	56	400 Chic. & N. W.	51
20,000 O. & M. Cer.	29⅞	400 do	50⅞
35,000 do	30	500 Chi. & N. W. P.	69
		400 Chic. & R. I.	104⅛
		300 P., F. W. & C.	105¾
		100 do	106
		500 do	105⅝

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

35,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New Issue	109⅛	500 Mar. Min. Pref	30¾
12,000 U.S.5s,10-40s,C.	100⅛	200 do	30⅞
50,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Third Ser	105⅜	100 do	31
9,000 Missouri 6s	91⅞	200 do....b7	31
10,000 Ohio & M. C.	29⅝	100 Pac. Mail S. Co	173
40,000 do	29⅜	1500 Erie R.	72⅞
100 Chic. & N. W	51⅛	100 Mich. S. & N. I	81¾
100 do	51⅜	100 Clev. & P. R	85⅛
105 West. U Tel.	47	200 Chic. & N. W. P.	69⅛
10 do	47¼	1000 do	69
100 do....b30	47	2000 do	69⅛
100 Quick. Min. Co	46¼	500 Chic. & R. I.	104⅜
100 Mil. & St. P. Pr	70	500 do	104⅜
		300 Alt. & T.H.	40

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

150 Quicksilver	46½	200 Clev. & Pitts	86¼
100 do....b3	46⅝	200 do....b3	86⅛
100 do	46⅜	300 do	86¾
800 Mariposa Pref	30	400 do	86⅞
400 do	30⅛	400 Chi. R. I. & P.	105
400 do....s3	30	200 do....b3	104⅞
350 N. Y. Cen	113⅝	100 do....b10	105
200 do....s15	113¼	400 do	105
200 do....b10	113¾	200 do....c	104⅞
300 do	113¾	200 do....s3	105
200 do....b3	113⅝	100 do....s30	105
600 Erie R....s3	73	100 Tol., W. & W	44⅛
600 do	72⅞	200 Chi. & N. W....s3	50⅞
300 do....c	72⅞	200 do	50
1200 do	73	800 do	50⅛
800 do....c	73	400 do	50⅜
400 do....b2	73⅛	200 do	50¼
600 do....s3	73	500 do....s3	50⅜
600 Reading R.	112⅜	300 do	50¼
200 do....b5	112½	1100 do	50⅜
200 do....b3	112½	500 do	50⅜
100 Mich. Cen	112	200 do....b3	51
600 M. So. & N. I	82	400 do	51
1200 do	82⅜	400 Chi. & N. W. P.	69¼
200 do....b10	82¼	600 do	69⅛
200 do....b3	82¼	200 do....c	69⅛
100 do....b10	82½	200 do....s3	69¼
300 do....s3	82½	300 P., F. W. & C....x-d	[illegible]
200 Ill. Central R.	119⅜	600 do	[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Mar. Min. Pr.	30½	200 N. Y. Cen	113⅛
300 do....b3	30¾	200 Reading R....s3	112⅛
500 do....b3	31	300 Cleve. & Tol	115⅛
200 do....c	30⅞	200 Ch., R. I. & P.	104⅛
300 do	30⅞	100 do....c	104⅛
300 Erie R.	72⅞	100 do	104¼
800 do....c	72⅝	800 Chic. & N. W	50¾
400 do....s3	72⅝	1200 do	50⅛
400 do....b3	72½	300 do....b3	50½
100 do....s15	72½	400 do	50⅛
800 Mich. S. & N. I	81⅞	800 do....s10	50½
100 do....b10	82	600 do	50¼
200 do....b3	81⅞	6200 do	50⅛
300 do....b3	81⅞	600 do	50⅜
400 do....s3	81⅞	200 Chic. & N.W.Pr.	69
200 do	81⅝	600 do	68¾
200 do	81⅝	200 do....b10	68⅞
200 do....s15	81⅝	200 do....b3	68⅞
600 Clev. & Pitts	85⅝	300 do....s10	68¾
500 do....c	85⅝	300 do	68⅞
500 do....s3	85⅝		
200 do....b3	85⅜		
200 do....c	85½		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 Boston W. P	30½	100 West. U. Tel	46¾
500 Mariposa Pr.	30⅛	100 Chi. R. I. & P	104⅞
100 do....b30	31	200 do....s3	104⅛
100 do....b3	30⅞	200 do....s30	104⅛
200 do....b3	30⅝	800 Chi. & N. W	51
200 do....b5	30⅝	300 do	51⅛
100 do	30⅛	100 do....b10	51⅛
300 do....b3	31	100 do	51⅛
200 do	31⅛	300 do	51⅛
500 Erie Railroad	72⅞	100 Chic. & N. W. P.	70⅞
600 do	72⅝	200 do....s30	70⅛
600 do....s3	72⅝	500 do	70⅜
200 do....b10	72¾	300 do	70⅜
900 do....b3	72⅝	800 do....b3	71
400 Reading R.	111⅞	1300 do	71
200 do....b5	112	200 do	71⅛
800 M. S. & N. I	81¾	200 do....b3	71¼
200 do....s3	81⅝	300 do	71⅛
400 do....b3	81⅝	800 do....s3	71
200 do....s10	81⅝		
100 do....s30	81½		

TUESDAY, Dec. 4—P. M.

The Public Documents of yesterday have made very little impression on the Wall-street markets either way. The partial suspense of last week in regard to the meeting of Congress and the Message of the President on our Foreign relations is now relieved, and so far as the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury is concerned, there is no great surprise expressed at the reiteration of his theoretical views of Currency and Specie payments, while satisfaction is felt at his practical administration of the Government Finances. The former are not likely to be indorsed by Congress, nor sympathized with by the country. The Gold Room and the Foreign Exchanges ruled about the same as yesterday, and the Public Funds were firm as they ought to be on the official exhibit of the superabundant resources for the support of the Public Credit and the surplus means which are being applied to the reduction of the principal of the Public Debt. The Money market works steadily at moderate rates of interest, and now that the curiosity of the Stock Exchange has been gratified by the publication of the Message and Report, there is a renewal of the strong upward speculation in the Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks. The additional rise at the early Board was 1@2 ₱ cent., and the demand at the advance was not very freely met by holders or by *short* sellers. The Northwest shares continue to lead the Western list, and the movements in Erie and New-York Central indicate increased firmness in both stocks.

The market for Gold in the afternoon was 141@140⅞ ₱ cent. The rate of Exchange on London for the Boston steamer mail closed ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. weaker than Monday's quotation. The rates for money to the Brokers on Miscellaneous Collateral ruled somewhat irregular through the day at 6@7 ₱ cent., and on Government Collateral at 5 ₱ cent. The Public Funds advanced to 109⅛ ₱ cent. for the Consolidated 5-20s of 1865, while the 1862s closed dull, although the European telegrams were favorable. The Border State Bonds are higher, and the Tennessees in good request at 70@70⅛ to secure the January Dividend, which will reduce the cost at these rates to 67 ₱ cent. The Railways after some partial reaction between the Boards, were again active and upward, and at 5 o'clock left off as follows as compared with Monday night.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	100⅛	100⅛	Northwest	49⅞	50⅞
U. S. 5-20s	108⅞	108⅞	N. West Pref	68⅞	70⅞
U. S. 7.30s	105½	105⅝	Rock Island	104⅛	104⅞
N. Y. Central	113⅞	113⅛	Fort Wayne	106⅛	105⅞
Erie	73	72⅞	Cumb'land Coal	70	69⅞
Hudson	121⅛	122	Quicksilver	46½	46⅞
Reading	112⅜	111⅞	W. U. Telegraph	46⅝	46⅞
Mich. Southern	82⅛	81⅝	Mariposa Pref	30	31
Illinois Central	119⅜	119	Ohio Certificates	29⅞	29⅞
Pittsburgh	86	85½	American Gold	140⅞	140⅞
Tennessee 6s	69	70⅛	Bills on London	108⅞	[illegible]

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	119	Bank of the Republic	115
City	190	Metropolitan	130
Phenix	108	Shoe and Leather	109
Dry Dock	175	Continental	102
Merchants' Exch'ge	114	Commonwealth	111
Commerce	117	Imp't'rs. & Traders	116
American Exchange	114	Fourth National	108⅞
Pacific	160	Oriental Bank	130

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	94½	Chi. & N. W. In't B	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	97¼	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	93	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	103⅛	Cons. 7 ₱ c. conv	82¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	110	Lack. & West'n Bds	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	109	Del. L. & W. 1st M	101½
Erie 1st mort. 1876	102	Del. L. & W. 2d M	101
Erie 7s. 2d mort., 1879	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st M	93
Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883	97	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext	92
Erie 7s. 4th mort. 1880	92½	Gt. Western 2d M. '88	95
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	93½	Gal. & Chi. ext	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102½	N. J. Central 1st M	100
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. 1875	98	N. J. Central 2d M	100
Hud. R. 7s. conv., 1867	98	Cleve. & P. 3d Con	92½
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	72½
Harlem 3d mort., '68	98	Chi. & Alton, 1st M	101½
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s. '82	110⅛	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	82
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st M	111	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	92
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M	88	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	82
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	96	Marietta & Cin. 1st M	88
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875	105	Joliet & Chic. 1st M	100
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pt.	83	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	70
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94

The following are the official figures of the Foreign Commerce of the United States, for the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1866, as rearranged from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury:

IMPORT.

Dutiable merchandise		$368,508,051
Free merchandise		58,801,759
Specie		10,329,156
Total imports		$437,638,966

EXPORTS.

Domestic produce		$468,040,903
Foreign dutiable goods	$9,434,263	
Foreign free goods	1,907,157	— 11,341,420
Domestic specie	82,643,374	
Foreign specie	3,400,697	— 86,044,071
Total exports		$565,426,394

Reducing the Currency Exports to Gold, the Secretary works out a balance of $8,009,577 against the trade of the country.

Soon after the close of the First Quarter of the current fiscal year on 30th September, we presented, on the basis of what had been done at the Port of New-York in the way of Customs, and from semi-official reports of the Internal Revenue receipts, the following estimates of the finances of that quarter. The official Treasury Report now enables us to state the exact figures, as well as to illustrate the general correctness of the standard of our own estimates:

	July 1 to Sept. 30, Estimated.	Official.
Customs at New-York	$36,792,149	—
Customs at out ports	14,300,000	—
Total Gold Revenue	$51,092,149	$50,843,774
Taxes in Currency	102,000,000	99,507,448
Miscellaneous in do	7,000,000	8,210,164
Total income	$160,092,149	$158,561,386
Applied to Interest	$34,000,000	$33,865,400
Applied to Principal	82,000,000	69,771,211
Add to Treas. balances	—	10,531,240
War, Navy and Civil Expenses	44,000,000	44,393,535
Total	$160,000,000	$158,561,386

The Director of the new Bureau of Statistics, in the Treasury Department, published a few days since, as his first official statement, the following figures of the Foreign Trade of the first *four* months of the current Fiscal Year:

IMPORTS.

Specie and bullion	$10,823,885
Free goods	5,431,274
Dutiable goods entered for consumption	68,100,316
Dutiable goods entered or warehouse	43,202,144
Total imports	127,557,619
Value imports withdrawn from warehouse	46,765,252

EXPORTS.

Specie and bullion	$13,404,624
Dutiable foreign merchandise	2,072,201
Free foreign merchandise	273,998
Domestic merchandise	66,874,840
Total	$82,625,663

IMPORTS BY MONTHS.

July	$37,126,521	October	$28,737,969
August	30,731,611		
September	30,961,518	Total	$127,557,619

EXPORTS BY MONTHS.

July	$27,400,066	October	$18,514,446
August	20,959,093		
September	16,148,058	Total	$82,625,663

We believed this table incomplete on its appearance in other City journals last week, and forbore to print it until the appearance of the Secretary's annual report. We are now satisfied that the Director was unfortunate as well as hasty in attempting to include October, in place of conforming simply to the quarter ending 30th September, as it is quite certain that *all* the returns for October, from the distant Pacific and Southern ports are *not* included. His table of Imports would make the total of Foreign merchandise, exclusive of Foreign Specie originally entered, $115,733,734, and the total marketed or upon which Customs were paid, (adding the difference in the Bonded account,) only $119,295,842 for the *four* months; whereas the Secretary's report of Customs for the quarter indicate about $108,000,000 as marketed for *three* months only, and the subsequent October Customs, the further sum of about $33,000,000 as marketed in *that* month. The October total of all Exports the Director makes only $18,514,446, whereas the official at New-York alone was $16,275,283, and something like the same discrepancy appears in the September total. If the statistics of the new Bureau are to be made at all valuable or reliable, the Director should speedily improve upon his first essay. He has every inducement to do so, after the unqualified indorsement of his ability for the place by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The increase in the receipts of the Chicago and Northwestern Road for the closing week in November was $44,000, making for the whole month over November, 1865, $165,000. The present total is $1,005,679 for November. The leased Iowa extension is now completed within 25 miles of the Missouri River, at Omaha, where it connects with the main stem of the great Union Pacific Road, which already carries freight and passengers 300 miles beyond the Omaha frontier. East of and between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers the Chicago and Northwestern Company are now operating altogether 1,103 miles of road, soon to be increased to 1,128 miles. The recent *yearly* 7 ₱ cent. Dividend on the Preference Stock, we understand, was earned over expenses, leases and interest, in the first *six months* of the current fiscal year of the Company, ending 30th ult.

The upward reaction in the Preference Shares of the Mariposa Company we understand to be ascribed to the reduction of the unfunded debt of the concern, which, for the year 1866, will amount to $240,000. The affairs of the property are managed with skill and economy on the Pacific side, and its finances closely looked after by the President, Mr. BRUMAGEN, in New-York.

Messrs. L. P. MORTON & Co. advertise the prospectus of a first mortgage 7 ₱ cent. loan, (free of Government tax, so as to give a net income of 3½ ₱ cent. half-yearly,) of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad, to which attention is directed.

The Postmaster-General, in his report yesterday, makes most favorable mention of the new China line of the Pacific Mail Company. He pays the following tribute to the character and resources of this wealthy and prosperous corporation:

"The high reputation of this company, their experience and undoubted resources, and the zeal and energy which they have manifested in making preparations for the service, afford a guarantee of the success of this great national enterprise to extend and develop American commerce, by obtaining control of the vast and constantly increasing trade of Japan and China, which the advantages of our geographical position should enable us to possess."

The postal service of the Company between the Oriental ports and San Francisco, *via* Sandwich Islands, will commence on the 1st January.

Earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company are as follows: Fourth week in November, 1866, $281,505 81; 1865, $237,368 20; increase, $44,197 61. Month of November, 1866, $1,005,679 88; 1865, $840,364 32; increase, $165,315 56.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the value of $3,480,885. Included in the exports were 9,057 bales Cotton, of the currency value of $1,494,361.

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day was as follows: Total Receipts, $3,000,928 25, of which $252,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $123,000; Payments, $2,173,919 68; Balance, $103,598,023 20.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ L. P. MORTON & CO., BANKERS, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York, OFFER FOR SALE THE FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE & CHICAGO R. R. CO., REDEEMABLE IN 1894.

Interest Seven per cent., free of Government Tax, payable semi-annually on 1st April and 1st October, in New-York.

PRESENT ISSUE OF BONDS, $900,000, LIMITED TO $15,000 PER MILE.

This road is located in one of the most densely populated and highly productive sections of Illinois.

The Company have completed and in operation ninety miles of road, and are constructing sixty miles, which will be completed within twelve months.

Under a perpetual agreement this line has been connected with that of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company thirty miles from St. Louis, and on completion of the work now in progress will connect with the same road one hundred and twenty-six miles from Chicago. Under this agreement a bonus of ten per cent. is paid to the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Company, on all traffic delivered to the Chicago and Alton Company, and harmonious action in conducting the traffic upon the two lines is effectually secured.

Price 90 and accrued interest.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 35 bbls. Ashes, 17,859 bbls. Flour, 72 bbls. and 198 bags Corn Meal, 143,275 bushels Wheat, 44,950 bushels Corn, 75,181 bushels Barley, 29,990 bushels Oats, 800 bushels Malt, 11,325 bushels Rye, 48 bbls. Pork, 145 pkgs. Lard, 135 pkgs. Cut Meats, 270 pkgs. Beef and 728 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive at $9 75@$10 for Pots and $14 25@$14 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is is quiet and depressed to-day. We quote: Java at 25c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Rio, 16½c.@18½c., in gold, ₱ lb. The week's receipts of Rio Coffee have been 17,090 bags; sales 400 bags. Stock of Rio Coffee here to-day, 79,887 bags, including, according to Messrs. SCOTT & SONS, of Rio Coffee, 50,987 bags: Java Coffee, 3,941 bags; Ceara, 2,700 bags; Maracaibo, 2,396 bags; Laguayra, 7,938 bags; Malabar, 4,000 bags, and of other descriptions, 7,935 bags.

STOCK OF RIO IN THE COUNTRY.

New-Orleans, bags	4,000
Baltimore, bags	7,000
New-York, bags	50,987
Grand Total	61,987

COTTON—Has been in pretty fair demand at steady prices. Middlings, 33c.@36c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last 1,470 bales, against receipts of 7,345 bales. The week's exports from this port have been 9,057 bales, of the currency value of $1,494,361.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	9,803
Receipts last week	15,976
Receipts preceding week	25,556
Receipts in November, 1866	79,742
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	163,681
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	548,428
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Export clearances this week	9,057
Exports since Nov. 1	33,219
Exports since Sept. 1	75,419
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	355,073
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	140,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,643
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	417,000
Exports from all the ports since since Sept. 1, 1866	148,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	421,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate inquiry prevails for State and Western Flour, to-day, prices of which are irregular and generally on the decline. Sales since our last have been 6,700 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 50@$9 60; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $9 65@$10 50; fair to choice do. do. at $10 35@$11 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10@$11 10 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 50	@ 9 60
Extra State	9 65	@11 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	8 25	@12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 00	@11 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 15	@13 00
Extra Genesee	11 25	@12 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 25	@17 25

Southern Flour is inactive at drooping prices. Sales since our last, 600 bbls., in lots, at $11 05@$13 20 for poor to good, and $13 25@$16 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues dull and nominal. Rye Flour is in very limited demand, including Superfine at $6@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Sales 185 bbls. Corn Meal continues inactive at $5 25@$5 50 for Western, $5 25@$5 35 for Jersey, and $5 85@$5 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 650 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed and declining to-day. The inquiry has been very limited. Sales have been confined to 16,500 bushels, including White Western on private terms; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 20@$2 28; and a small lot of Amber State at $2 85 ₱ bushel. Corn has been decidedly lower and inactive, closing in favor of purchasers. Sales since our last 48,000 bushels, at $1 15@$1 18 for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at about $1 15 in store, and $1 17 afloat, bid; and $1 05@$1 11 for Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye has been depressed and quoted lower; sales transpired of 9,000 bushels Western, at $1 15 ₱ bushel. Barley has been in more demand at a reduction of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel; sales 103,000 bushels at 80c.@87½c. for Western, 92c. for Canada West, in bond, and at $1 18 for do. free. Oats continue quiet and heavy. We quote Chicago at 60c.@63c., Milwaukee at 61c@64c., and State at 66c. ₱ bushel; sales 39,000 bushels. Barley Malt is very quiet at $1 30@$1 40 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in very moderate request at $1@$1 10 for shipment, and $1 20@$1 40 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw, 70c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet at steady prices, including new at 30c.@63c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been more freely offered and purchased at reduced prices. Prime Buenos Ayres 27c., currency; Rio Grande and Montevideo, 14½c.@18c., gold, ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Has been quiet at drooping prices.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive and depressed, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 62c.@63c.; Cuba at 50c.@58c.; New-Orleans, 90c.@$1 05 ₱ gallon. Stock 8,190 hhds.

OILS—Have been lightly dealt in at drooping rates.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 3, 1866	34,499	72,262	719,200
Same time last year	32,878	75,533	5[illegible]5,500
Exports for the week ending Dec. 3, 1866	334	....	22,700
Previously	7,126	407	506,100
From Jan. 1 to date	7,460	407	525,800

[*Whaleman's Shipping List.*

PEAS—Sales 14,700 bushels Canadian, in bond, at $1 42½ ₱ bushel.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week 93,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 5,000 pieces, 56x60, 10½c., to be made; 25,000 pieces, 60x64, 11½c., to be made; 8,900 pieces, 60x64, 11½c., up to January; 24,000 pieces, 64x64, 12c., to be made; 10,000 pieces, 64x64, 12½c.; 15,000 pieces, 64x64, 12½c.; 5,000 pieces, 64x64, 12½c., on hand.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite freely offered to-day, at decidedly lower prices. The demand has been somewhat brisker. Sales have been reported of 7,300 bbls., in lots, at $19 62@$20 50, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $19 62, regular, $20@$21 for new Mess, and $19@$20 for Prime, the latter rate for extra, in fancy packages ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 4,300 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including seller December and January at $20@$20 75 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue dull and heavy at 9c.@10½c. for Shoulders, and 12c.@13½c. for Hams; sales 160 packages. Bacon is neglected, including Cumberland Cut at 11c.@11½c.; short rib at 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Lard is heavy and lower. Sales since our last 650 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 11½c.@13c., and small lots at 13½c.@13¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$22 for Extra do.: sales have been reported of 275 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive and nominal. Beef Hams are quite heavy, closing at $24 50@$30, ₱ bbl.; sales 140 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been dull and heavy at 8¼c.@9c. ₱ lb. Butter continues inactive at 34c.@41c. for State, and 42c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to very good Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet at 8c.@17½c. ₱ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb	40	@41
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₱ lb	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	26	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb	39	@40
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb	35	@37
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ₱ lb	39	@40
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ₱ lb	24	@35
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	30	@32
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ₱ lb	40	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₱ lb	37	@50
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	28	@30
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	25	@28
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	25	@28
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	21	@23
Western States—firkins, common	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	33	@35
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	25	@30

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	17	@17½
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb	15	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ₱ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ₱ lb	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₱ lb	8	@13
Farm Dairies, Common, ₱ lb	10	@15

SUGARS—Have been dull and heavy. Sales since our last 410 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 10c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are depressed and down to 13½c.@15½c. ₱ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote their refined Sugars thus: Best crushed and granulated Sugar, 15½c.; Ground, 15½c.; White A, 14½c.; Yellow C, 13½c. cash, ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 52,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 141,000 lbs. at 11½c.@11½c., and 43,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Is very dull; 122 hhds. Kentucky sold at 6c.@18½c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 550 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@¼d. by sailing vessel and 7-16d. by steamer, ₱ lb.; 14,000 bushels Peas at 5½d. ₱ bushel. For Vera Cruz, two steamers were chartered to carry Breadstuffs, &c., for the French Government use, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, CENTRAL PARK; Or, THE HOUSE WITH TWO ROOMS. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, A. W. Young, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss M. Barrett.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS DAY, at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE—THE STRANGER and DON CÆSAR.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian Opera—THE HUGUENOTS. Characters by Senora Carman Poch, Signor A. Ronconi, Mme. Natali Testa, Mazzoleni, Bellini, Antonucci, Bernardi, Fossati, Muller. Conductor, Carl Bergmann.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE LONG STRIKE and JONES' BABY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRIFFITH GAUNT; OR, JEALOUSY. Characters by the company.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, ADRIENNE; Or, THE SECRET OF A LIFE. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, TOM, TOM, THE PIPER'S SON.

GERMAN THALIA THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON in his great characters of HARLEIGH and BONJOUR.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, French Opera. THE CAID and LE MAITRE DE CHAPELLE.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7¾, OLD ADAM. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robert Stickney, Mlle. DeBerg and El Nino Eddie. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

STEINWAY'S HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, CONCERT, by Signor Severini and A. H. Pease.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, POPULAR CONCERT.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. MATRIMONY, CITY CARS, BLACK STATUE, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. A TRIP TO THE MOON.

STUDIO BUILDINGS.
No. 15 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Artist Fund Society.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Corner Grand and Crosby sts.
THIS EVENING, GREAT MASONIC FAIR in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund.

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TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have dispatches by ocean telegraph to Dec. 4. It is a curious circumstance that the London dispatch dated at noon yesterday was delivered in this City at 11 A. M., one hour earlier than the date.

The London *Morning Herald* contradicts the rumors of dissensions and impending changes in the British Cabinet. The same paper announces the appointment of the Royal Commission on the neutrality laws.

The President's Message had no appreciable effect on the London stock market.

Mr. BIGELOW received yesterday at Paris, from the deputation appointed for that purpose, a gold medal and letter for Mrs. LINCOLN, presented by the people of France in honor of the memory of the late President.

The French have commenced the evacuation of Rome.

All difficulties between Prussia and Saxony have now been arranged.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. SUMNER gave notice of his intention to introduce resolutions declaring the entire control of Congress over the subject of reconstruction, and the right to exclude the late rebellious States from representation in Congress, and from voting on amendments. A motion to call up Mr. CHANDLER's resolutions, calling for information about Mexican affairs, was lost. Mr. CHANDLER called up the bill passed by the House on Monday repealing the section of an act of 1862 giving amnesty power to the President. Mr. CHANDLER's motion was lost, and the Senate then adjourned.

In the House an additional rule was adopted for the appointment by each Congress of a standing committee on freedmen's affairs. The Banking Currency act of last session came up in order and was postponed till the third Tuesday in December. A resolution was adopted referring the Bounty bill of the last session to the Military Committee for amendment, and the bill for the increase of members' pay to the Judiciary Committee for repeal. Mr. WENTWORTH introduced a resolution, insisting on the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment before the House, which was agreed to without division. A resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the propriety of providing Territorial Governments for the late rebel States. Yeas 107, nays 37. Mr. BOUTWELL made a personal explanation on his proposed action in the case of JOHN H. SURRATT.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Commission, consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Comptroller, Secretary of State, Attorney-General and Superintendent of Public Instruction, appointed by the last Legislature, met on Monday at Albany, to fix sites for four new normal and training schools. Conditions were adopted by the Commission that each place should give security for costs of buildings estimated at $70,000, on the 20th of December, unless the choice come on Buffalo, when it should be $100,000. The sites are as follows: Potsdam, and in case that does not comply with the conditions, Plattsburgh or Homer, Brockport or Geneseo, Fredonia or Buffalo. The Legislature was requested to make appropriations for six additional schools.

A special session of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Bedford, for the trial of the Fenian prisoners and others, commenced at Sweetsburgh, C. E., on Monday. Judge JOHNSON, in his charge to the Grand Jury, alluded to the circumstances under which the special session has been ordered, and having reminded them of the several duties devolving upon them in their official capacity, described in particular the charges which were brought against the Fenian prisoners.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* states that the catch of codfish on the banks on the northwest coast this season not only demonstrated that California can supply their own market, but can become exporters of the article to less favored localities.

The largest cargo ever carried over the Erie Canal in any one boat, passed Syracuse last Tuesday. The boat *Jos E. Barnard*, of Buffalo, and cargo, weighed 616,080 pounds, the weight of the cargo being 499,530 pounds. The boat weighs 116,500 pounds. The cargo consisted of 8,325¼ bushels of wheat. The tolls paid on this cargo are the largest ever paid on any cargo carried over the Erie Canal, and amounted to $517.

A fearful railroad accident occurred yesterday morning at Zanesville, Ohio. On the passage of an Express train over the bridge at that place, a span gave way and the engine, with four cars, were precipitated sixty feet into the rocky bed of the river. Only one person was killed, though several were seriously, and perhaps fatally injured. At the time of the accident two empty engines were crossing on the down track, one of which escaped with the loss of the tender. The body of CALDWELL, of SHERIDAN's staff, lately deceased in New-Orleans, was on the train, but was recovered without damage.

The Provincial Parliament of Canada has passed an act requiring the proprietors of churches, halls, theatres, or other buildings used for public resort to have the doors of such buildings so hinged as to open freely outwards, to facilitate the egress of the people in case of alarm from fire or other cause. A fine of $50 is imposed for every violation of the act, to which is added a further penalty of $5 for every week after the complaint is made till the necessary changes are effected.

A severe accident, resulting in the death of one laborer and the injuring of five others, occurred on the Hudson River Railroad at Greenbush on Saturday afternoon. Six laborers, who had been down the track effecting repairs, were coming up on a hand-car as the 5 P. M. express was going down. At Dunn's Crossing the locomotive struck the handle of the hand-car and knocked it off the track. One of the men was so injured that he died soon after.

On Friday night an attempt was made to throw the extra train on the Cumberland Valley Railroad from the track, a short distance above Shippensburgh. Iron bars had been placed across the track, but, fortunately, the train was moving slowly, and the cow-catcher of the engine shoved the obstructions aside. Had the cars been running at the usual railroad speed, a terribly fatal accident must have resulted.

In the case of PATRICK STANTON *vs.* The Metropolitan Railroad Company of Boston, in an action to recover damages for injuries sustained by reason of being thrown from defendants' car on the Sabbath, the Court has decided that the plaintiff was not lawfully riding on the day in question, his mission not being one of charity, and hence he could not recover. The Jury returned a verdict for the defendants.

A heavy defalcation has been discovered in the Albany City Government. JAMES MCINTYRE, lately occupying the position of Receiver of Taxes, is charged with abstracting city funds to the amount of $5,548 12. A million of money has passed through his hands yearly. The city is secured from any loss, as his bondsmen are responsible, although qualifying only in $10,000.

The Galveston *News* announces the arrival of SAMUEL G. PEMOTT, an old and well-known Texan, who has just returned from Europe. In conjunction with Mr. DICKINSON, of Houston, Mr. PEMOTT engaged in Scotland no less than three hundred families, all of the peasant or working classes, a large portion sailing from Liverpool direct for Galveston on the 5th of October.

The Bastrop (Texas) *Advertiser* says that thousands of pounds of cotton will be lost in that neighborhood for the want of hands to pick it out. The negroes about Bastrop have called a mass meeting for the 8th December, for the purpose of establishing a regular system of labor, and adopting measures for the general good of the race.

The Tennessee House of Representatives have voted against a bill, 33 against 26, providing for the organization and maintenance of free common schools in the State. The bill was carefully drawn up at the last session, and its friends were sanguine of making it a law. There are 78,000 adult whites in Tennessee who cannot read or write.

A teacher at Irvington, N. J., has been arrested and bound over for examination, on a charge of so cruelly whipping a pupil on the 12th of November as to occasion his death. A few days after the infliction, the lad was taken sick with fever, which rendered him delirious until the time of his death, on Wednesday, the 21st.

The Montreal *Transcript* of Monday says: "This day will be observed as a holiday by the colored citizens throughout the Province, it being the anniversary of the execution of JOHN BROWN, the visionary but heroic old man who instituted the irrepressible conflict which led to the extinction of American Slavery."

The opponents of the Niagara Ship Canal, and the Hudson River and Lake Champlain Ship Canal, are moving for the enlargement of the locks on the Erie Canal from Buffalo to tide-water. The citizens of Buffalo held a meeting Saturday evening for the purpose of bringing the project more prominently before the people of the State.

The whole of the volunteer field batteries in Canada have been supplied with a new and complete equipment in guns, carriages, stores, ammunition and harness, which has given great satisfaction to officers and men, as placing them in a condition to take the field with effect at a moment's notice.

An explosion of nitro-glycerine occurred yesterday at the tunnel-blasting operations near the High Falls, at Rochester. One man was killed and two badly wounded. Houses on both sides of the river were broken by the concussion.

Gov. FLETCHER, of Missouri, announces his determination to drive from the State the bands of bushwhackers which infest several of the counties. He is organizing a military force for this purpose.

E. MCCOOK, United States Minister at Hawaii, Sandwich Islands, arrived at San Francisco on Monday by the steamer *Vanderbilt*. He returns on account of his wife's health.

The Cambridge, Mass., election, on Monday, resulted in the choice of the Republican candidate for Mayor. All the anti-whipping candidates for School Committee were elected by large majorites.

Gen. GRANT, a Washington dispatch states, has accepted an invitation to attend the annual reunion of the New-Hampshire officers in Concord, on the 1st of January next.

JAMES WELCH was brutally murdered on Sunday night at New-London, Conn. Before his death he testified that THOMAS DALEY was the man who stabbed him. DALEY was arrested.

The residence of C. C. FULTON, proprietor of the Baltimore *American*, was destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon.

The Legislature of Alabama has voted to adjourn on the 7th of December until the 15th of January.

O. B. DUKE, a notorious Kentucky guerrilla, has been captured by the military and turned over to the civil authorities.

LOCAL NEWS.

The charter election, yesterday, passed off without the slightest disturbance, and with very little enthusiasm. The total vote in the City amounted to 71,525, against 114,038 in November, a decrease of 42,513. This result was doubtless brought about in some measure by the severity of the weather, and largely by a lack of general interest on the part of electors. RICHARD KELLY received 25,148 votes, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY 27,147, and MICHAEL CONNOLLY 19,230. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY was therefore elected. In the evening the enthusiasm at the newspaper offices was not in any way equal to the November election. A number of arrests were made for illegal voting.

A fire was discovered yesterday afternoon, about 5:30 o'clock, in the third story of the building No. 52 Beekman-street, occupied by Messrs. HURSCH, LOEB & Co., dealers in hardware and cutlery. The flames were soon extinguished, but not until Capt. DECAMP, Sergt. HUTCHINSON, and Officer REILLY, of the Second Precinct, had been severely burned by the flames, which issued from a doorway immediately after an explosion of percussion caps had blown the door off. Their wounds were speedily dressed, after which they were conveyed to their homes. The losses, which were not very heavy, are supposed to be fully covered by insurance.

In the Brooklyn whisky fraud cases, Commissioner NEWTON has decided to send the cases of JOHN DEVLIN and T. T. LEVIN to the Grand Jury. The case against T. B. TILTON will be further investigated on Monday next. Another Internal Revenue Inspector, named A. J. PHILLIPS, has been arrested on a charge of complicity with TILTON in illegally branding liquors.

The Historical Society held their regular meeting last evening, the President, FREDERIC DE PEYSTER, occupying the chair. A paper entitled "The Administration of Sir EDMOND ANDROS in New-England in 1688-89," was read by the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. BRODHEAD. The lecture-room was well filled with ladies and gentlemen.

It is feared that the fire in Canal-street has resulted in the death of four men, JOHN J. BRIMINGHAM, ADAM MAELMBROIR, HENRY DEAN and GEO. ROBINSON, who are still missing. One body was recovered yesterday morning, so terribly charred, however, as to be beyond recognition.

The number of deaths in this City last week was 432, being an increase of 35 over the number reported in the previous week, and 15 more than in the corresponding week of last year. There were 93 deaths from zymotic diseases; of these 28 were from scarlatina, and 15 from typhoid fever.

JOEL GRAVEAR, charged with dealing in cigars in Hartford, Conn., without making the proper returns to the Internal Revenue Collector, being under bonds to appear before the United States Circuit Court in Connecticut, was discharged from custody here.

Yesterday SAMUEL CROSSING was taken before United States Commissioner BETTS, charged with stealing nine ninety-cent postage stamps, and attempting to use them in violation of law. He was committed for trial.

The clipper bark *Edith Rose* is announced to sail this morning for the Republic of Liberia, and will carry out among other emigrants a number of colored soldiers, formerly belonging to the United States service.

The Public Documents of Monday had little or no influence in Wall-street yesterday. The Gold Room, the Foreign Exchange and the Money Market ruled as on Monday. The Stock Exchange advanced on the Railways and was firm for the Public Funds.

General business was dull yesterday. Breadstuffs and Provisions were, in most instances, lower. The freight market was quiet. Charters of two steamers were reported to carry breadstuffs, &c., to Vera Cruz, on French Government account.

The aggregate number of beef cattle at all the yards, for the weekly supply, is unusually small, amounting to only 4,956. The quality of the animals was fair, and fully equal to the average of former droves. A very few of the choicest were sold at 17c. ℔ lb. net weight, no account being made of the hide and rough tallow. The best lots were sold for 16c.@16½c. ℔ lb. The supply being light an effort was made to put prices up to the former high figures, but it ended in a failure. Milch cows are very light, numbering only 43 for the weekly supply. The trade appeared to be a little more active, with no advance in prices. The prices at which cows were sold the past week ranged from $65@$90@$115 each at CHAMBERLIN's yards, and at BROWNING's $85@$127 ℔ head. The receipts of calves are light for the week, amounting to only 794. The best sold for 12c.@13c. ℔ lb., live, gross weight. Sheep and lambs are in heavy supply, numbering 27,882 for the week. There was a good degree of activity in the trade when good droves were in the market, but poor sheep sold slowly and at low figures. The average price of sheep live, gross weight, was 5c.@6½c. ℔ lb. for the best. Large numbers were sold for 4c.@5c. Lambs 6c.@8c. for the very best. Swine are in heavy supply, numbering 15,098 for the week. The market has been unsteady, and prices declined until dealers say "they have touched bottom," when the best hogs are selling for 6½c.@6⅞c. ℔ lb., live, gross weight, with slow sales.

Congress—Its Spirit, Its Strength, Its Work.

To fervor of spirit, Congress evidently intends to add diligence in business. In other times, the short session was not expected to show much of either. Nobody looked for work before Christmas, and after the holidays the routine of the Government usually consumed the brief remainder of the term. This year, matters are ordered differently. The opening day was prolific of bills and resolutions and motions of an important character. Yesterday yielded a good deal of the same sort. And it is quite evident from the tenor of speeches at the reception and banquet on Monday, and from the force of the current which flows through the Capitol, that in the activity and demonstrativeness of these two days we have an index to the general outlines of the session. It is to be a session abounding in tokens of work, with politics always uppermost, and with a controlling resolve to do thoroughly what has hitherto been but crudely begun.

How things will be shaped, and how the party that has absolute mastery over the position will acquit itself under its vast responsibilities, we shall be better enabled to judge after the adjourned caucus to-morrow night. We shall then learn with something like precision the degree and the conditions of unity in the ranks of the party, and the judgment and temper which sway its counsels. Who are to be the acknowledged leaders? Is the experiment of legislating by committees to be persisted in, or are committees to be reduced to their proper place as auxiliaries—not as masters—of either House? Are we to have restoration or reconstruction?—adherence to the basis of the pending Constitutional Amendment, or the adoption in its stead of measures of a more extreme nature? These inquiries, and others of the same import, suggest themselves naturally, and after to-morrow we shall probably possess data sufficient to work out an intelligible answer.

The first impression produced by what has already transpired undoubtedly is that the more radical Republicans have gained both in purpose and strength during the recess. They have taken the initiative, and mean to make a tough fight for the supremacy. We do not, indeed, trace in the caucus proceedings of last Saturday the violence which some of our cotemporaries profess to have discovered. And the welcome speeches, and the speeches after dinner, have a vein of humor which should redeem them from the charge of "ferocious Jacobinism." Still, the business thus far transacted carries an air of earnestness which bodes no favor to the President or his friends. There will be no receding from the position already taken—no concession for courtesy's sake or the President's. His criticism of the Congressional course, and his denial of its constitutionality, has been accepted as a challenge, and will be resented as an imputation upon the right to govern claimed and exercised by the loyal States.

Some of the measures introduced with the view of tying the hands of the President are in themselves so expedient and just that it seems undesirable to treat them simply as incidents of a personal quarrel. The proposed restrictions upon the appointing power are not uniformly wise in detail, but their operation would be favorable to a much-needed reform. The present system is productive of flagrant abuses, and the ends of an honest administration of the Government will be promoted by well-considered checks upon the power of the Executive. So also in reference to Mr. ELIOT's bill repealing the clause of the act of 1862, under which the President may proclaim amnesty. The authority was conferred for use in contingencies which can no longer arise; it has been the occasion of misplaced leniency; and its repeal will restrict the pardoning power to the point reconcilable with common sense—after trial and conviction, and not otherwise. Mr. SCHENCK's bill, appointing a day for the meeting of the next Congress, is in accordance with the letter of the Constitution, and seems a not unwise provision for a probable emergency. Considered on their merits, all these measures admit of valid defense. They are proper, and in the circumstances not inexpedient. And it is to be regretted that their introduction and passage are made to appear as parts of a plan for annoying and weakening Mr. JOHNSON, instead of wholesome changes from which he will only incidentally suffer. The result would be the same, though the moral effect of the legislation would be different.

The cultivation of a moderate, impersonal spirit is especially desirable in connection with the restoration question. At present Congress holds the vantage-ground. Its conditions of restoration have been ratified by the people. Its contest with the President has been decided in its favor. Its course has been approved, its pretensions have been indorsed, and power has been conferred upon it sufficient for all probable purposes. It can, therefore, afford to rely upon its strength, to avoid irritating and needless issues, and, above all, to rest content upon the ground on which the recent elections were fought and won. The mistake committed by the President should be at once a warning and a guide. He has sacrificed his only remaining hope of reconciliation and usefulness by ignoring the decision of the people in support of the Constitutional Amendment. Will Congress repeat the blunder in another form? We think that it will if it evinces a disposition to prefer conditions more extreme than those of the Amendment. The Republican Party, let it be remembered, went to the country with the Amendment as the party platform on the restoration question. The support of the people was sought and obtained on the plea that the Amendment, while satisfying urgent requrements, is moderate and fair to the excluded States. To this measure, then, the majority in Congress are virtually bound. They triumphed in part because of the moderation and reasonableness of their plan; and they would err grievously were they hastily to exchange it for more extreme measures.

The time may come, perhaps speedily, when other measures may become necessary. The continued refusal of the Southern States to accept the terms offered may impose upon Congress the duty of reconsidering the whole subject, and of adapting legislation to the altered aspect of affairs. The interests of the Republic may justify the substitution of a policy of reconstruction for the proposed policy of restoration. Should that time arrive, the party and the country will doubtless be prepared to meet fully the consequences of the change. But such a change of policy, to be defensible, should be the natural product of events. We may not precipitate it, and assuredly we may not anticipate it, without weakening the hold of the Republican Party upon the moral sense and the constitutional principle of the States now forming the Government.

We believe that Congress would strengthen its position immensely by declaring formally its readiness at once to admit loyal and duly qualified Senators and Representatives from any of the Southern States which shall ratify the Amendment. The only plausible excuse of the South—that the ratification of this Amendment would be useless, because other terms would afterward be insisted upon—would thus be destroyed. The Amendment would then be a guarantee of restoration to the South, as well as a guarantee of peace and unity to the North. If, notwithstanding such a declaration, the South persisted in its refusal, Congress would have a clear right to pronounce it contumacious, and to act in the matter of reconstruction without stopping to consult the leaders or the dupes of rebellion. Meanwhile, let us hold to the Amendment in preference to any hasty device that may be proposed.

The Military Service of the Country.

Valuable as is Secretary STANTON's report from the War Department, in so far as it elucidates the operations of the Department bearing upon the past, it will be looked at with far more eagerness by not a few people here and abroad for facts by which they may estimate the actual condition of the country's armament at present, and the measure of its preparedness for the eventualities of the future. Pacific though the foreign relations of our Government now are, and peaceful though we trust we will long be enabled to live with all the nations of the world, yet, like all other peoples, we have our perils, and it would be foolishness in us at any time to ignore the fact. The report of the Secretary shows that all this has been borne in mind, and that during this generation, at least, the Government will not in any event be caught stripped as it was six years ago.

The force of men maintained in service as the regular army, and the military appropriations asked for the fiscal year, are both very limited, for the reason that either of them can be increased indefinitely at any moment; but the military *materiél*, which requires time and labor for preparation and accumulation, has been retained and is on hand in very great volume—"sufficient (says Mr. STANTON) to meet *any emergency that can possibly* arise." Our regular army, as established by Congress, makes allowance for a strength of some seventy-five thousand, rank and file; but the present strength of companies has been fixed at a figure that gives us a force of only about fifty-four thousand infantry, cavalry, and artillery. Of course Mr. STANTON does not fail to remind us—what the experience of his own administration has proven—that in any national emergency armies could be swiftly organized to at least the full strength of a million men. For the expenses of our actual army, and all our other military expenses during the year, Mr. STANTON's estimate only rises a little above twenty-five millions of dollars, which again gives us by far the smallest army expenditure of any great nation of the world.

So much, or rather so little, for the question of "men and money"—lately a matter of such vital concern to the military action of the country. In other respects the accounts are of a different character; and the intelligence and activity displayed in what is at once the after-work and the preliminary work of war are not less notable than the energetic qualities exhibited during the war itself. We have now on hand, it appears, stocks of arms and ammunition, of field artillery and ordnance stores, of clothing and equipage, of quartermaster, subsistence and hospital stores, sufficient for the immediate equipment and supply of large armies. These the government holds at its disposal, and will continue to hold, while, at the same time, in the matter of the alteration and improvement of arms, it will keep up with the times, if not in advance. The War Department has recognized the necessity of speedily providing the army with breech-loading small arms of the best pattern, and has carried out the recommendations of a Board which has lately been in session for the consideration of the question. It has been deemed advisable, and found possible, to effect an alteration or conversion of the Springfield rifle musket; and this has been accomplished so successfully as to render it an arm believed to be better in all respects than the Prussian needle-gun, while its metallic ammunition is regarded as superior to that of the latter.

In the engineer branch of the service the contingencies of the future have not been overlooked. At the engineer depots much valuable war material has been collected, and it is proposed to keep on hand a complete outfit on a moderate scale of such engineer, bridge and siege equipage as would be most likely to come into requisition to supply unforseen demands in the field.

Experiments are in progress, and will be continued, upon the power and endurance of the 8-inch and 12-inch cast-iron rifle cannon and other guns of various calibre and material; and practical tests will be made of whatever promises to augment our military efficiency.

In regard to the coast and harbor defences and fortresses of the country the military authorities are not inactive. Our permanent defences have been strengthened, and their efficiency has been greatly increased by substituting cannon of larger calibre and improved model for lighter guns. Diligent efforts are being made to adapt old works, as well as those in process of construction, to more powerful armaments. The report informs us that construction has been suspended upon some works, in order to await the completion of important experiments having in view the extensive use of iron shields or armor for the protection of guns and gunners; the results already attained give the promise of a practical and highly beneficial application of the knowledge obtained by these trials.

Thus it appears that, as regards military preparations proper for a time of peace, and necessary for every nation even in the nineteenth century of Christianity, the Government is alive to its duty. And we do not suppose that Mr. STANTON can be accused of giving any contraband information to the "kings and tyrants" of Europe in publishing a report from which they may gather some items of interest to themselves.

The Comptrollership.

The election of Mr. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY to the office of Comptroller will take no one acquainted with the management of City elections by surprise. While he was the candidate of what is called the "Ring," he had the support of many worthy citizens outside of it, who believe that his experience as a business man better fitted him for the post than either of his opponents. The party organizations whose nominee he was have their machinery still in thorough working order, in spite of large defections from the ranks. And the weather, withal, was exceedingly favorable for the "regular" ticket. Judge MICHAEL CONNOLLY had warm supporters, and many earnest, unbought advocates. But strong and extensive friendships seldom count for much against thorough party discipline and organization. We suspect, too, that Judge CONNOLLY depended more than he was warranted in doing on the aid of persons connected with the Citizens' Association. His having helped some of their agents to official positions was no good or sufficient reason (or ought not to have been a sufficient reason for an experienced politician) to expect any return of the favor. Probably the Judge does not, by this time, need to be reminded of these matters. It is one thing to give a candidate sufficient newspaper puffery to bring him out. It is another thing to elect him. Judge KELLY, had anything like the full vote of the City been polled, would have run the successful candidate a hard race. But just as usual, those who have most at stake in our Municipal Government, are most indifferent when the time of election comes round. In this instance, moreover, there is a very general belief that any real reform in our civic administration must be looked for in a radical change of the whole system. This belief tended, no doubt, to increase the general indifference of municipal reformers. The result was that the party which has most to lose by reform, having its election machinery in good working order, has won the day with ease.

THE POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.—There is very good ground for congratulation in looking to the operations of the money-order branch of the Post-office during the eighteen months which come under partial review in the Postmaster-General's Report. This, moreover, is true without reference to the increase in the business of the branch. *That*, as to the number of orders issued, has more than doubled within the year; while, as to the amount of the remittances, it has nearly trebled. But this would be small cause of felicitation if the business had been done in an irregular or slovenly manner, involving losses and creating distrust. It is a great thing for the Department to be able to say that, out of 243,649 orders issued during the past fiscal year, and involving remittances to the amount of little less than four million dollars, all but $73,369 had been paid over when the year's accounts were closed. Of this balance, judging from the twelve months' experience, the greater portion must have reached its destination in due course, since we find that there were but five forgeries of receipts during the year, and that these were chiefly due to the carelessness of the senders. Only $533 is reported as lost in the mails. Duplicates had to be issued in a number of cases, the orders having become invalidated by age, or lost in transmission.

The economy in the management is sufficiently apparent—that is, if we allow that the rates chargeable for *small orders* are not too high. We have endeavored, on former occasions, to point out that a smaller charge than ten cents might be found enough to cover the actual expenses of the Department; and we think there is evidence tending to this conclusion in the report before us. The excess of receipts over expenditures for the year amounted to $7,138—a balance more than sufficient to cover the deficiency of the first eight months. Without admitting the propriety of a reduction in the rate for the smaller remittances, the Department has come to see that it has been made a cheap carrier for a class of customers other than those who ought *most* to profit by the facilities which the system affords. By the present rules an order for twenty dollars is procurable for ten cents—no more than the price payable for an order of five dollars. The charge for an order over twenty dollars and up to forty dollars has hitherto been twenty-five cents. The consequence of this arrangement of rates has been that the wealthier senders, making remittances of the larger sums, have been in the habit of duplicating their orders, saving thereby five cents on a forty-dollar transaction, and entailing at the same time double labor on the postal agency. A remedy for this is suggested, which is to charge fifteen cents for all orders over $10 and up to $30. This, we take it, is rather a premium offered to the comparatively well-to-do class of senders than a benefit to the hard-working poor man, whose order, we apprehend, seldom exceeds $10. The general average of the orders would seem to confirm this view. That average is $16 32. The question, then is, would the business of the Department be less, or would its income be diminished, by making five cents the minimum charge, say for sums *under* $10; ten cents for sums above that up to $20; fifteen cents from that up to $30, and twenty-five cents, as at present, for $40 remittances? Whatever deductions, at all events, are made from the existing rates, ought clearly, we think, to inure first of all to the benefit of the small senders.

THE PROGRESS OF MR. BRIGHT'S REFORM AGITATION.—The intelligence that a Reform meeting has been held in London, and that there was a procession in connection therewith, seems to be somewhat obscure, but enough is stated to warrant some general conclusions upon the subject. The procession is stated by one authority to have consisted of fifty thousand persons, and by another at twenty-five thousand. The larger figure even would represent but a very small proportion of those Londoners who have been supposed to feel an interest in Reform, and the inference must be drawn that the agitation does not prosper, as until a very recent period, it was expected to do. As for the sensation items on the closing of stores on the line of march and the withdrawal of the troops within their barracks—neither is of the least significance. Shopkeepers in London put up their shutters on many public occasions of street-crowding, and the Government doubtless kept the Guards at home to be out of mischief, and to remove all pretext for accusations of coercion. The display of force on a previous occasion was a blunder, which it was not worth while to repeat.

The reader of foreign papers can easily trace in the present phase of Mr. BRIGHT's movement—we say Mr. BRIGHT's, for the Reform question seems to have been committed to his care—a change in the feeling of a large portion of the public toward it. Not that so old a political campaigner can be charged with want of zeal, but that his zeal has tempted him into indiscretions by which his influence has been considerably abated. The chief of these indiscretions has been his speeches in Dublin. He went there with the design of identifying the cause of Irish liberty with that of free suffrage in England. But, unfortunately, he mistook the temper of those whom he addressed no less than that of his English friends. There can be no doubt that his Irish visit was a failure—he was neither appreciated nor understood. In his efforts to extort sympathy, moreover, he used language which savored strongly of a forcible distribution of property or of communism. In so doing he gave the very opportunity for which his English opponents were lying in wait, and they were not slow to avail themselves of it. JOHN BRIGHT to-day is assailed in many quarters as a revolutionist, and although the attack is unfair, it is made in a country which of all the world besides has, in spite of what a class of critics on this side may say, the greatest horror of revolution. The consequence may be easily guessed at. The success of the Reform agitation depends upon the great middle class being sufficiently roused to entertain it, and also upon the conciliation of the Houses of Parliament by assurances that an extension of the suffrage would not endanger the stability of the nation. The middle classes of England are more conservative than is often supposed. There is among them none of the nine days' political wondering which is our chief national amusement. A measure affecting the representation of the people takes many years before it becomes popularized, and these middle classes are extremely sensitive upon any question which even hints at ultimate disorder. Mr. BRIGHT has lost ground, therefore, by his too great openness of speech. None know this so well as those to whom he is opposed. They will now, if they are sincere, be in a position to carry an extension of the suffrage of the same character as that which they unwisely overthrew, and if they succeed, we take it, that England will go to sleep upon the whole matter for another thirty years.

An Error.

An apology is due to the readers of the TIMES for a mortifying blunder which occurred in the make-up of the editorial page in our yesterday's issue. By the transposition of portions of the articles on the President's Message and the Treasury Report, the sense and coherence of the comments were in a great part destroyed. To readers familiar with the typographical arrangements of a newspaper, the nature of the mistake must have been apparent. But to the bulk of our readers the explanation hereby made is due.

THE SONGS OF SCOTLAND.—Since WILSON's time there has been no one whose illustrations of Scottish vocal minstrelsy have attracted so much notice, and received such thorough and intelligent approval of British audiences, as those of Mr. KENNEDY, who appears in New-York for the first time to-morrow evening at Steinway Hall, Fourteenth-street. Mr. KENNEDY is not only a charming ballad-singer, but a pleasing humorist. His own leal countrymen among us will not be backward in giving him a hearty welcome. But we think we may augur for him a cordial American greeting as well.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX, in compliance with the solicitations of many of his friends in this City, will deliver his lecture, in which he gives an account of his overland journey to the Pacific, at the Cooper Institute next Saturday evening. Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD, Lieutenant-Governor elect of the State of New-York, will take the chair and introduce the speaker.

GRAND MASONIC FAIR IN AID OF THE HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.—The Masonic Fair in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund will be opened to the public in the church building at the corner of Grand and Crosby streets, this evening, at 7 o'clock precisely, and if all that is promised by those who are superintending the arrangements shall be realized, a very desirable entertainment will be afforded to the patrons of the noble enterprise.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—It is always doubly pleasant to welcome Mr. LESTER WALLACK to the stage of his own theatre. In the first place it is the assurance of renewed health and strength on the part of a gentleman in whom the community takes a sincere interest, and in the second it is a guaranty that we shall have a rapid succession of admirable comedies and plays. We may add on such occasion without impropriety, that Mr. LESTER WALLACK enjoys not merely the admiration of the *habitués* of his theatre but the respect of all those with whom he comes in contact. His audiences are less changeable than at any other establishment. A sort of personal friendship exists between them and the public. No where else is the reception bestowed on the actor so hearty and personal. On Monday evening it amounted to an ovation, and ended in Mr. LESTER WALLACK being called before the curtain on the termination of each act. The culmination was of course a demand for a speech, to which Mr. WALLACK complied with his usual tact and readiness. It is unnecessary to speak of a piece so well known as "She Stoops to Conquer." There are few such works in the *repertoire*, and at this establishment the fullest justice is rendered to it.

Last evening Mrs. CENTLIVRE's admirable comedy of the "Wonder: a Woman Keeps a Secret," was played for Mr. WALLACK's second appearance. The cast was, with a single exception, the same as last season. It would be difficult to improve it. No words of ours would tend to that end. The exception to which we have referred was in the person of Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, who assumed the *rôle* formerly played by Miss IONE BURKE, derelict and in Europe. The change, under the circumstances, could not have been made more acceptable to the public. Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN is one of the most graceful and sprightly actresses on the stage. Her *Inez* was deliciously arch; and it was dressed with that exquisite taste which has always been one of the lady's most agreeable characteristics. The same remark applies to Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, (who acts better every day,) and Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS. The *soubrette* part of *Flora* was, of course, superbly played by Miss MARY GANNON. The comedy will be repeated. It is a favorite with the public, and displays the innate gallantry and well-bred quickness of Mr. WALLACK's style better than any other of the same period. To-night the local drama of the "Central Park" will be revived.

WINTER GARDEN.—The second of the BOOTH revivals took place last night at this establishment when its utmost capacity was again taxed. The play was "Richelieu," a work in which Mr. BOOTH is seen to equal advantage as in "Hamlet," and in which, to our mind, he displays more clear arrangement of purpose and accumulation of climax than in any other of his impersonations. The action of the work admits of an unusual mingling of sentiment, passion and cunning. The strain is never too great in one direction; always relapsing in time to that snug harbor of the drama — senility. Each phase of the *Cardinal Duke's* character is delineated with microscopic clearness by Mr. BOOTH, but yet with sufficient breadth. In the "curse of Rome" scene he was rather more vigorous than usual, but nevertheless received three distinct rounds of applause. The whole performance, however, was careful and praiseworthy. Nor was it confined to the leading artist. The support was unusually good. It differed materially from that awarded to it last season, and advantageously. The *Barradas* of Mr. BARTON HILL was, as usual, carefully studied, and well placed before the public; as also in a less degree was the *De Mauprat* of Mr. GOTTHOLD. The *Joseph* of Mr. DAVIDGE was in some respects a new reading of the part, but it lost none of its interest by the quaintness infused into it by this excellent comedian. The *King* of Mr. DONALDSON was a singularly good performance. Mme. SCHILLER was the *Julie*. The lady is a charmingly sympathetic actress, and in emotional parts is seen in the best light. We were glad to notice a marked improvement in the lady's pronunciation. It is no easy matter to conquer a language so thoroughly that a miscellaneous audience can find nothing to laugh at in the victor. Mlle. SCHILLER has already won distinction on the German stage, and will evidently do so on the English stage, if patience and study which overcome every obstacle have not lost their past potency.

STEINWAY HALL.—The second performance of "Samson" by the "Cecilian Choir" took place here last night, when, notwithstanding the abominable weather and the election, there was a good and attentive audience. HANDEL's superb work has never been heard to such advantage. The Choir was in full force, and sang perfectly in time and tune. Such unanimity in these respects we do not remember to have noticed in any other body of local singers. The choruses are exceedingly difficult, requiring a rare combination of precision and power. More than this, the Cecilians brought quality of tone to the task. We have never heard a clearer or more silvery volume of sound. It was a rare and unqualified treat. The background to the Choir—or rather, the male part of it—namely, the tenors and basses, is effective in color and strength. We trust sincerely that this fine combination may flourish. It has been brought into existence after much labor, and must be nursed carefully by the public. Of the first general performance of "Samson" at Dr. BEECHER's church we have already spoken. We need only say that Mr. SIMPSON sustains the leading *rôle* with good breadth of style and unusual accuracy of phrasing. His voice is somewhat light for the music, but it is soft and ductile and melodious—qualities which most people prefer to mere robustiousness. Mr. J. R. THOMAS interpreted his part like the artist he is. There are few singers in America who understand oratorio music more thoroughly. Mr. TROST's bass voice is somewhat cumbrous, and he does not pronounce the words with distinctness, but he is in other respects painstaking and acceptable. The boy soloists were Master T. J. TOEDT, Master CULLEN P. GRANDIN and Master E. R. KNOWLES. They are all excellent. The performance gave general satisfaction, and will be repeated on Tuesday next. Dr. CUTLER presided at the organ, Mr. G. W. MORGAN conducted, and Mr. COLBY played the accompaniment.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—At the French Theatre the utmost activity exists in every department to bring forward as rapidly as possible the numerous beautiful operas and comedies in the *repertoire* of the establishment. The production of GALATHEE is to be improved in the representation to-morrow (Thursday) evening, the baritone, M. WILHELM, undertaking the part of *Pygmalion*. The French proverb, "Le Roman d'une Heure" is to precede the opera. To-night, (Wednesday,) "Zampa" and "Le Maitre de Chapelle," are to be given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

MORNING CONCERT.—Messrs. SEVERINI and A. H. PEASE, two young artists who are striving to gain a place in the musical regards of the community, give their second morning performance to-day at Steinway Hall. The programme is interesting, and not too long, distinct merits which we like to record. We have no hesitation in saying that it will be interpreted adequately by Miss NETTIE STERLING, (contralto,) Signor SEVERINI, (tenor,) and Mr. A. H. PEASE, (piano.) Mr. GEORGE W. COLBY is the accompanyist.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.—Mr. KENNEDY, a celebrated singer of Scotch songs, has recently arrived in this country. He purposes giving one of his characteristic entertainments at Steinway Hall on Thursday evening, when, we doubt not, his countrymen, who cling fondly to the beautiful melodies of their native land, and remain faithful to all who can sing them, will turn out in force. Mr. KENNEDY's entertainment was very popular in London, where it was repeated upward of two hundred times. Mr. KENNEDY offers a liberal programme, and will be assisted by Miss KENNEDY at the piano-forte.

BOOTH MATINEE.—There will be a Booth *matinée* to-day at the Winter Garden, when KOLZEBUE's pathetic drama of the "Stranger," and the romantic play of "Don Cæsar de Bazan" will be given. The entertainment is unusually strong, and will undoubtedly attract the attention of the public.

WEDNESDAY POPULAR CONCERT.—The fourth Wednesday popular concert of the admirable series undertaken by Messrs. BATEMAN and HARRISON, will be given at Steinway Hall. The soloists are, Mr. JULIUS EICHBERG and Mr. W. J. HILL, (tenor.) The orchestral features under the direction of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS are very interesting.

MEYERBEER's grand opera of "Les Huguenots" will be produced here to-night for the first time this season. The cast is exceedingly strong. MEYERBEER's *chef d'œuvre* will, we are sure, be interpreted with more than usual spirit. The grandest work of any *repertoire*, it should surely draw a full house.

N. P. WILLIS was stricken with paralysis on Saturday and is in a critical condition.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE HOUSE.

Congress settled down into the regular routine of business to-day very naturally, but neither House did anything of much importance. In the House, much of the time will be taken up for several days yet in offering and referring Buncombe resolutions. The intense feeling of some of the members must be allowed to effervesce and blow off in this way, or serious consequences may ensue to themselves. But the even temper of the President's Message is having an excellent effect, and in behalf of conciliation. But in behalf of the dignity and self-respect of the House as a legislative body, there is no occasion why it should do anything foolish, and as the hot, pent-up feelings pass off, the danger will grow less and less. The majority of the Republicans, while feeling kindly toward Mr. STEVENS, will not be led into the foolish notions that he sometimes proposes. This is already evident from the proceedings of the first two days.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT OF THE SOUTH.

The movement to reduce the Southern States to a Territorial condition has begun in the Senate and House. Mr. BROOMALL to-day introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee of the House to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to organize Territorial Governments in the districts represented by the late so-called Confederate States. This is a counterpart of Mr. SUMNER'S action in the Senate, and it is understood that Hon. FRANCIS THOMAS, of Maryland, is already preparing a bill for having this end for its object.

THE SENATE DISPOSED TO CHECK HASTY LEGISLATION.

It is apparent that the Senate is not in accord with the House in the disposition to rush bills through instanter, notwithstanding Senator CHANDLER stated that pardons are for sale on the streets by woman of at least doubtful reputation, and inferentially that the President is engaged in this disreputable proceeding. Mr. TRUMBULL put a check upon hasty action by asserting that he did not believe, and that there is no ground for believing, that such abuses are practiced. Mr. FESSENDEN also took decided stand against hasty legislation, and there is good assurance for the hope that ultimately the Senate will operate as a wholesome conservative body in the disposition of the extreme measures proposed by the House.

SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. DARLING, of New-York, made a practical move in the House to-day for experimental negro suffrage in the District of Columbia. His bill for the election of a delegate in Congress for the District provides that all male persons twenty-one years of age, citizens of the United States and resident one year in the District, shall vote at the election.

THE SENATE'S ACTION ON THE AMNESTY BILL.

The Senate will undoubtedly check any hasty legislation by the House. To-day, by a tie vote, they refused to take up a bill for the repeal of the Amnesty Act, principally because their committees are not yet ready. They held a caucus on the subject this afternoon, but did not conclude their action.

CONFISCATION OF REBEL PROPERTY.

The House Committee on the Judiciary have had referred to them, to report, a portion of a joint resolution explanatory of an act to su press insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes, approved July, 1862. The Committee report that the object of the bill in question is to repeal so much of the joint resolution referred to thereto as prohibits the forfeiture of the real estate of rebels beyond the term of their natural lives. That, although by the first and second sections of said act the crimes of treason or setting on foot a rebellion, or giving aid or comfort thereto, are made subject to the alternative of fine and which may result in the sale of the real estate of the delinquent, there is no part thereof, excepting the fifth and sixth sections, authorizing the seizure and sale of the property of certain classes therein designated, or of such other persons as shall refuse, after sixty days' notice by proclamation of the Executive, to cease to give further aid to the existing rebellion, which can be considered as involving a forfeiture of real estate within the technical signification of the manifest reference to the condition of things—the state of actual war existing at that time—and were intended only for the special purpose of bringing it to an end, and that the same can in their view of the case have no prospective operation since the condition of things has been determined. The effect of the repeal of so much of the joint resolution as prohibits the forfeiture of the real estate of the delinquents beyond the term of their natural lives, would only be the enactment of an *ex post facto* law within the meaning of the constitutional interdict, by annexing to a crime that has been already committed a new and additional punishment. The Committee for these reasons have been discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and the bill lies on the table.

THE COMMITTEES

As the Senate will have a large business to do in rejecting nominations, they will take care to so revise the committees as to put such Conservatives as DOOLITTLE, DIXON and COWAN in a permanent minority. In the caucus of the Senate this afternoon it is understood that Senators DIXON, COWAN and DOOLITTLE were deposed from their positions as Chairmen of their several Committees of Post-offices, Patents and Indian Affairs, and a strong effort was made to substitute Mr. WADE for Mr. FOSTER as Vice-President *pro tem.*, but this movement was not successful.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Associate Justice GREER took his seat to-day. This makes a full Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Under the rule, only ten cases on the docket can be called a day.

The ten called this morning were of the sixty pending since the commencement of the rebellion, relating to Southern litigants.

Five of them were to-day submitted on printed arguments, four were continued and one argued.

REVIVAL OF THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

The chief feature in the House to-day was the revival of the committee of fifteen, known as the Reconstruction Committee, which was done by a resolution from Mr. STEVENS. It will have all its former powers, and all matters referred to the former Committee are to be considered as before the present Committee, which is composed of the same members.

A DENIAL FROM MR. BINGHAM.

Representative BINGHAM, of Ohio, emphatically denies the truth of a paragraph extensively published that he was preparing articles against the President, on the ground of complicity in the assassination of the late President LINCOLN. He says he never had such an idea, and therefore never so intimated.

RUMORS ABOUT MR. SEWARD'S SUCCESSOR.

The rumor that Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON is to succeed Mr. SEWARD in the Cabinet on the 5th of March is revived to-night. The foundation for this rumor is as uncertain now as heretofore.

RECEPTION TO MR. WALTERS, OF THE LONDON TIMES.

Col. FORNEY this evening gave a splendid reception to Hon. Mr. WALTERS, proprietor of the London *Times*. There were present as invited guests Senators and Representatives and a large number of gentlemen of the Press, representing all shades of politics. Col. FORNEY introduced Mr. WALTERS in appropriate remarks, which were heartily applauded, and to which that gentleman felicitously responded, expressing the most friendly feelings toward our country, and the pleasure and profit which he had already derived by his tour. The auditory showed their appreciation of his sentiments by applause. Gen. BANKS, Judge KELLY and others made speeches, and altogether the entertainment was of a delightful character.

EXPENDITURES IN INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

An official report from the Secretary of War, submitted to the House of Representatives to-day in answer to a resolution, shows that the total amount expended for the suppression of Indian hostilities, for the years 1864 and 1865, is thirty and a half millions of dollars.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Standing Committees of the House will remain as they were during the former session, with the exception of filling vacancies.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republican Senators to-day held a caucus in relation to the Standing Committees of the Senate, and appointed a Sub-committee to revise them.

RISTORI.

The National Theatre was densely crowded to-night with a fashionable auditory, including many distinguished personages, to witness RISTORI'S rendition of *Mary Stuart*, which was received with marked delight.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed JOHN C. CARROLL Receiver of Public Moneys, and R. H. BROWN Register at the Land Office at Boise City, Idaho.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Vanderbilt—Late Honolulu Advices—Return of Hon. E. McCook, United States Minister at Hawaii—The New Fire Department at San Francisco—Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Dec. 3.

The United States steamer *Vanderbilt* arrived here from Honolulu to-day. Hon. E. MCCOOK, United States Minister resident at Hawaii, was a passenger; he returns on account of his wife's health, which is very feeble.

By the *Vanderbilt* dates to the 22d are received. The British ship *Isabella* sailed Nov. 17, for New-Bedford with oil and bone valued at $226,191.

The arrivals of whalers at Honolulu to the last dates aggregate 41,300 bbls. oil and 592,700 lbs. bone. Ship *Jolina*, from Boston, arrived Nov. 10.

Most of the plantations were grinding, and sugar was coming forward rapidly.

The gold deposits in the United States Branch Mint in this city for the past month were 117,401 ounces, and the coinage for the same period, $300,000.

Ship *Granite State* cleared for New-York to-day.

Mining Stock continue to improve. Savage, $1,960; Yellow Jacket, $1,820; Ophir, $265; Belcher, $165; Imperial, $129; Chollar, $250; Empire Mill, $150. Legal tenders, 71½.

The steamship *Oregonian*, 68 days from New-York, *via* Cape Horn, arrived yesterday, after a successful voyage.

Our new Paid Fire Department goes into operation to-day, the transition from the old volunteer system to the new being consummated without disturbance.

The Stock market for the week shows an aggregate business of $595,997 against $661,461 for previous week.

Grain market is dull; Wheat quoted at $1 90 to $2 per hundred pounds.

More Troubles from the Indians in Arizona—Arrival of Col. Buckley at Victoria—Mr. J. Ross Browne's Report on Mines and Mineral Resources—Excitement Over the Expected Acquisition of More Mexican Territory.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

A letter from Arizona states that Indians are prosecuting war against people in that Territory with unusual vigor, and many citizens fly to Gen. MCDOWELL for protection against their incursions.

A dispatch dated New-Westminster, Dec. 3, announces the arrival at Victoria of Col. BUCKLEY, chief officer of the Russian-American Telegraph Expedition.

The ship *Granite State*, which cleared yesterday for New-York, carried 13,242 sacks of wheat.

J. ROSS BROWNE, United States Commissioner for collecting mining statistics, has transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury an elaborate report on the mineral resources in the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains. It is pronounced by competent judges the most complete digest of statistics and geological information respecting our mineral regions ever yet compiled for public use.

Great interest is felt on this coast respecting pending negotiations betwen our Government and Mexico, relating to the cession of the adjacent Mexican States of Chihuahua, Sonora, Sinoloa and Lower California. They are regarded as magnificent fields for American enterprise.

Mr. BROWN has organized a scientific party, composed of members of the State Geological Survey, to make a geological and topographical reconnoissance of Lower California for the New-York Land Company, whose grant of territory has recently been confirmed by the Mexican Government. Considerable American capital has been invested in that region, and it is important that its resources should be known. Mr. BROWN expects to leave by the next steamer for Lapaz.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Death of Dr. Seth Parkerford at Honolulu—Fatal Epidemic—Failure of Walker, Allen & Co.—Brilliant Display of Meteors.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Dr. SETH PARKERFORD, a native of Connecticut, and a distinguished citizen, died at Honolulu on the 19th of November.

Influenza is prevailing as an epidemic at the Sandwich Islands, and the natives are dying rapidly.

A meeting of the creditors of WALKER, ALLEN & Co. was held at Honolulu, and a statement of assets and liabilities presented. Liabilities, $600,000; assets estimated at $700,000. A proposition was made by the firm asking a delay of twenty months from the creditors, offering to pay forty per cent. in the first ten months. The proposition was acceded to, and the firm continue their business under the supervision of J. W. AUSTIN and CHARLES A. BISHOP.

Three hundred and seventeen meteors were observed at Honolulu on the 13th of November.

ALABAMA.

Destructive Fire at Mobile—The Fall Races.

MOBILE, Monday, Dec. 3.

A large and destructive fire occurred here this morning, destroying six stores on the corner of Dauphin and Royal streets, occupied by LAZO, cigar-store; LEVY, WOOLVERTON & Co., T. J. HATTEN & Co., B. LEVY & Co., clothing-store; D. and W. B. STERLING, barbers; SHEEP KELDUFF'S bar-room and TURNER'S club-house, also the large millinery establishment of Messrs. LLOYD & KENNEDY. The loss will probably reach $300,000.

The Fall racing over Magnolia Course opened to-day.

The first race, a dash of one mile for two-year olds, was won by Mr. ALEXANDER'S *Canada*. Time, 1:52¼.

The second race, for three-year olds, mile heats, two in three, was won by Mr. ALEXANDER'S *Lancas*. Time, 1:53¼, 1:53.

FIRST RACE—Dash, one and three-quarters miles, was won by MOORE'S *Stonewall Jackson*.

Time, 3:20¼.

SECOND RACE—Two mile heats, won by *Harry of the West*.

Time, first heat, 4:01; Second heat, 4:01.

Market Sales—900 bales Cotton, at fair demand; market unchanged; Middlings 30c. to 31c.

TENNESSEE.

The Adjournment of the Legislature Postponed—Brutal Murder at Kingston Springs.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Both branches of the Legislature to-day rescinded by large majorities the joint resolution to adjourn on the 10th inst.

A wealthy and prominent citizen named N. C. WHITE, of Kingston Springs, on the Western Railroad, some 25 miles from Nashville, was brutally murdered at 11 o'clock last night by a ruffian named PATTERSON, just as he was entering his bedroom. The villain struck the unfortunate gentleman down with an axe, horribly mangling his head and body. His object is supposed to have been plunder.

MISSOURI.

Gov. Fletcher Moving Against the Bushwhackers.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Gov. FLETCHER is organizing a force to arrest or drive out of the State the various bands of bushwhackers who are murdering, pillaging and burning in several counties. He says he will pursue them with the utmost energy until Missouri be made as safe to life and property as Illinois or Iowa.

Martial Law Declared in Ray and Platt Counties.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Gov. FLETCHER has declared martial law in Ray and Platt Counties of this State, and has marched a strong force to those counties. It was not safe for any one man to show himself out of his house there.

Horse thieves, robbers and murderers infest the frontiers of Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, but detectives are here at work, and it is expected they will pick them all up.

Wreck of the Propeller Baltimore.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The steamer *Baltimore*, hence Thursday last for Halifax with assorted merchandise, sprung a leak on Friday night off Cape Sable, was beached, and broke up. A large portion of the cargo was saved, but is probably in a damaged condition.

The *Baltimore* was a propeller of 1,700 barrels capacity, owned by ALLEN & LAWTON, of New-York, and chartered by the Grand Trunk Railway as regular packet to Halifax.

The freight was owned in Nova Scotia, and generally insured.

Fenian Drills at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The weather is wet and disagreeable.

Fenian military companies are parading the streets with banners and music.

The arms which were seized by the United States steamer *Michigan*, during the raid last Summer, it is announced are to be delivered to the owners at 2 P. M. The bonds required by the United States Government were signed this morning.

Fenians are constantly drilling by companies in different parts of the city and neighborhood.

The New-York Central line of propellers plying between Buffalo and Chicago have gone into Winter quarters.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The Fenians, after receiving the arms which were delivered to them from the steamer *Michigan* at Black Rock, marched back to the city and conveyed them in four baggage wagons to the armories, where they were deposited.

Conviction of the Murderer of Rev. J. C. Richmond.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer held in this city to-day, the Jury in the case of RICHARD LEWIS, charged with killing Rev. J. C. RICHMOND, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, whereupon Judge GILBERT sentenced him to be hung on Friday, Jan. 25, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 11 P. M.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

The Vote for Comptroller.

Wards.	Kelly.	R. B. Connolly.	M. Connolly.	Fleming.
1	191	1302	315	—
2	65	107	35	—
3	101	156	122	—
4	556	911	807	1
5	473	515	1152	4
6	479	1191	803	2
7	684	1628	1137	7
8	1229	1709	1159	6
9	2322	1956	652	3
10	812	841	320	36
11	1476	1995	873	18
12	1251	1499	684	1
13	684	873	400	53
14	399	1239	664	5
15	1212	591	248	3
16	1709	1285	729	—
17	2180	2188	1086	13
18	1857	1342	1066	2
19	1651	1378	1085	—
20	2966	1889	2532	—
21	2064	1792	756	1
22	1688	1439	2371	2
Total	25,148	27,147	19,230	161

B. B. Connolly over Kelly—1,999.

Aldermen Elected.

1st District—*John Moore, Dem.
3d District—Michael Norton, Dem.
5th District—*Eugene Ward, Rad. Rep.
7th District—Wm. B. White, Rad. Rep.
9th District—Don Alonzo Cushman, Rep.
11th District—John Hardy, Dem.
13th District—James E. Coulter, Rep. and Dem.
15th District—*James O'Brien, Dem.
17th District—John McQuade, Dem.

*Reelected.

Councilmen Elected.

FIRST COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT, CONSISTING OF 1ST, 2D, 3D, 4TH, 5TH, 6TH, 7TH, 13TH AND 14TH WARDS.

Cornelius Flynn, Dem. — Bryan Reilly, Dem.
James Long, Dem. — Hugh O'Brien, Dem.
John Stacom, Dem.

SECOND COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT, CONSISTING OF 8TH, 9TH, 15TH AND 16TH WARDS.

Wm. F. T. Chapman, Rep. — William Lamb, Dem.
Wm. Terhune, Rep. — Peter Calkin, Dem.
James E. McVeany, Rep.

THIRD COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT—CONSISTING OF 10TH, 11TH AND 17TH WARDS.

John J. Kehoe, Rep. — James G. Brinkman, Dem.
Nicholas Seger, Rep. — Anthony Hartman, Dem.

FOURTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT—CONSISTING OF 18TH, 20TH AND 21ST WARDS.

Owen Geoghegan, Dem. — John M. Sullivan, Dem.
Francis F. Reynolds, Dem. — Arthur B. Devlin, Dem.
John Julian, Dem.

FIFTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT—CONSISTING OF 12TH, 19TH AND 22D WARDS.

Andrew Spence, Rep. — Will am Maloney, Dem.
John D. Crimmin, Dem. — James G. Coffey, Dem.
Thomas Nolan, Dem.

The Alleged Distillery Frauds.

The distillery fraud cases were taken up yesterday morning, at 11 A. M., before Commissioner NEWTON, at his office in Brooklyn, near the City Hall. The District-Attorney moved a postponement in the case of the United States *vs.* T. B. TILTON, JOHN DEVLIN and T. T. LEVAN, on the ground that the Government was not ready to proceed with the charge. Mr. TILTON was arrested yesterday morning, and Messrs. LEVAN and DEVLIN were arrested Monday. The counsel for the two latter parties, Mr. WM. C. DE WITT, said he was opposed to the adjournment; whereupon the Commissioner proposed to send the case to the Grand Jury. Mr. DEWITT, upon getting an explanation, said he wished the examination to be taken before his Honor, and would require his case to be tried like similar ones.

AN ALTERCATION.

The Commissioner—You evidently do not understand the practice, and the case of DEVLIN shall be sent to the Grand Jury.

MR. DEWITT—I undertake to tell you, Sir, that I consider your assertion an insult and shall resent it. I do not desire my case to be heard before you.

The Commissioner then stated that the cases of TILTON and LEVAN would be over to Monday next.

At this juncture Mr. DEWITT, who was leaving the room, said he appeared for LEVAN also, and he understood he could not be heard before his Honor.

The Commissioner then said that counsel who came before him and acted in a similar manner to that of Mr. DEWITT could not be heard, but that the parties charged must get other counsel, otherwise the case would go before the Grand Jury. The case of T. B. TILTON was adjourned to Monday next, 3 P. M.

It appears Mr. TILTON was discharged from arrest on giving $15,000 bail; Messrs. DEVLIN and LEVAN gave the same amount of bail and were discharged.

ANOTHER REVENUE OFFICER ARRESTED.

Yesterday morning Mr. A. J. PHILLIPS, United States Revenue Inspector, was arrested by Deputy Marshal J. W. HIGGINS, on a warrant for illegally branding liquor for Messrs. DEVLIN, LEVAN and others. The matter has been followed up for some time, and it is alleged large quantities of liquor have received fraudulent brands.

The Yacht Vesta Ashore.

MEMORANDA FROM THE SHIP NEWS REPORTER.

Vessels advertised to sail, having hauled out into the stream on Monday night with that intent, lay tossing at their anchors, and there were but few inward bound which ventured near the harbor's mouth during the prevalence of the gale.

Capt. ANDREW HENNESEY informs us that the steamship *Scotland* was abandoned at daylight this morning, all hands leaving in the ship's boats. The pilot of the ship, the Captain and the first officer, each having charge of a boat, the pilot's boat landed at Sandy Hook, and he says two of the boats were swamped, and believes all hands were picked up by the steamtug *Rescue*, as she was near by at the time, and in attendance on the wreck. Capt. HENNESEY saw two of the ship's boats adrift, one of which he picked up. The *Scotland's* foretopmast has been carried away, and her woodwork is breaking up, portions of it being strewed along the beach.

The Prussian brig *Wilhelm* stands up as yet, not having gone to pieces.

At 5 P. M. the wind had shifted to the westward, and is blowing fresh.

The yacht *Vesta*, one of the three contestants in the great ocean race, went down the bay this morning on a trial trip. At 11 o'clock she was seen ashore on the West Bank, with colors of distress flying, and firing signal guns. Capt. ANDREW HENNESEY, of the steamtug *Andrew Fletcher*, went to her assistance, and as it was blowing heavily, anchored near, and ran a line to her for the purpose of having a hawser hauled on board to pull her off the Bank. The steamer's yawl was in charge of Mr. ROBERT VINNER, of the pilot-boat *Francis Perkins*. As soon as word was passed to the yacht to haul the hawser on board, they cast everything off and refused all assistance. The tug was obliged to run above the Narrows before she could get her men on board again out of the yawl, on account of the wind and sea. The men having been in the yawl two hours and a half, were much exhausted. The tug then returned to the yacht, a second time offering to assist them, which was refused. The *Vesta* returned to the City at 5 P. M.

The steamship is breaking up rapidly, her bow and stern are submerged, with the middle bent high out of water. Her cargo of cotton, cheese, &c., is floating about, and strewn along the beach.

Fire in Beekman-Street—Capt. De Camp, Sergeant Hutchinson and Officer Reilly Severely Burned—Losses, Insurances, &c.

Yesterday afternoon about 5:30 o'clock, as Sergeant LATTY, of the Second Precinct, was coming out of the station-house he observed flames issuing from the windows of the third floor of the large brick house No. 52 Beekman-street, occupied by HUNSCH, LORD & Co., wholesale dealers in hardware, cutlery, &c. The alarm was speedily given, the firemen, who were soon on the ground, worked effectually, and the flames soon yielded to their herculean efforts. Meantime Capt. DE CAMP, with a detachment of his officers entered the building for the purpose of assisting the firemen in their endeavors to discover the precise whereabouts of the fire, and if possible something of its origin. They had, however, only just reached the head of the third flight of stairs, when the noise of a fearful explosion was heard within the rooms where the fire was raging, and instantly the door leading into the establishment was blown open, and the flames issued from within, and unfortunately the faithful officers were too close to the scene, and three of them, Capt. DE CAMP, Sergt. HUTCHINSON and Officer REILLY were seriously, though we are happy to say not dangerously, burned about the face, neck and hands. The sufferers were promptly afforded medical relief, after which they were conveyed to their homes. The explosion was caused by the ignition of a quantity of percussion-caps that were stored near the door. To the earnest and prompt endeavors of the firemen is due the preservation of the building and perhaps many lives also, for on the floor above where the fire occurred were stored 50,000,000 percussion-caps, which were not reached by the flames.

The losses and insurances, so far as ascertained, are as follows:

THIRD FLOOR—Messrs. HUNSCH, LORD & Co., loss about $5,000, supposed to be fully insured.

SECOND FLOOR.—The American Fisak and Cap Company, (also occupants of fourth floor,) stock damaged principally by water to the amount of perhaps $500; HENRY SEYMOUR, dealer in scissors and shears, damage estimated at $500. Both supposed to be fully insured.

FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT.—The Waterbury Brass Company sustained very heavy damage upon their stock by water; insured in International $20,000; Etna, $5,000; Home, $5,000, and two others not ascertained $5,000 each. The building was but slightly damaged. Said to be fully insured.

The Recent Fire in Canal-street—Five Men Missing—One Body Recovered.

The fire which broke out in Walker-street on Monday afternoon and extended to Canal-street, now appears to have been more disastrous than was at first supposed, considerable loss of life being occasioned in addition to the heavy destruction of property. The fifth floor of No. 100 Walker-street was occupied as a frame manufactory by JOHN J. BIRMINGHAM, a resident of West Farms, and he had in his employ ADAM MARLBRIGHT, of No. 311 East Houston-street; HENRY DEAN, residing on the corner of Pitt and Rivington sreets; and GEORGE ROBINSON, of No. 3 Allen-street. The flames originated on the third floor of No. 100 and spread with such rapidity that it is supposed that these four men did not escape by the regular means of exit, and the supposition is that all of them met a fearful death amid the flames. Inquiry has been made by the Police at the several residences of these men, and they are still missing. Search was made in the ruins yesterday morning, which resulted in the recovery of one charred mass of human remains, so terribly burnt that they are past identification. These remains were removed to the Sixth Ward Police Station preparatory to an investigation by the Coroner. As yet, no other bodies have been found, although the search still continues.

LECTURE BY REV. MR. STREET.—The third in the course of free lectures, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 76 Varick-street, will be delivered this evening by REV. THOMAS STREET. Subject—"Mental Dissipation."

THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF HUMAN NATURE.—A lecture on this subject will be delivered at the Cooper Institute, this evening, by Prof. E. L. YOUMANS. The lecture is highly spoken of Prof. TYNDALL, of London.

"It is so simple that a child can use it; and for beauty, durability, and elasticity of stitch, I know it to be superior to any other. *Where the shuttle-stitch would break and run, the seam sewed by the Grover & Baker remained firm.* The preference is decidedly in favor of the Grover & Baker Machine."—*Testimony of Mrs. Caroline S. Beers, No. 342 Eighth-avenue, New-York.—Advertisement.*

The Bees and Plato.

An ancient writer tells us that bees fluttered round the lips of Plato, attracted by his honeyed words. That is a classic fib; but it is a fact that our birds of beauty, now fluttering their plumes at Saratoga, Newport, and Niagara, prefer, to all the odors that scent the rural or the ocean air, the entrancing fragrance of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Beautiful Hair.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hairdressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

A Sure Pile Cure.

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $5. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Beautiful Teeth, Sweet Breath!

DR. QUERU'S DENTOPHILE.

The perfection in Dental Chemistry.

It combines the properties of all good dentifrices. Price 25 and 50 cents.

Use Hall's Bay Rum Soap.

No. 52 Park-row. Sold Everywhere.

F. Y. S.—Try Ballou's French Yoke Shirts. No. 403 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

Holiday Stock.

All the fancy Furs at common-sense prices, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-proof Safes; also Sideboard and Parlor Safes for silver-plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Furs, Furs, Furs.—Capes, Talmas, Collars, Collarettes, Muffs, Cuffs, Skating Hoods and Robes of every description, at BANTA'S old stand, corner of Canal and Wooster sts.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway, N. Y., the most elegant wedding cards in the City.

See Musical Boxes, for Holiday Presents, under Musical.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Holiday Presents.—Polish & Son, Meerschaum Manuf. 732 Broadway, near 4th-st.; pipes cut and repaired.

Florence

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Best family machine in the world.

FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." (*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*) 508 Broadway.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailor and Manufacturing. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. No. 495 Broadway.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing Machines, 543 B'way, 1st prem. Md. Inst., N. Y. & Pa. St. Fairs, '66.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BERKEY—BOWKER.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 20, at the First Baptist Church by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Anderson, CHARLES T. BERKEY, youngest son of Rev. A. Berkey, to Miss ARTIMISIA A. BOWKER, all of this City. No cards.

☞ Mount Holly, N. J., papers please copy.

DIED.

AUBERY.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 4, HARVEY F. AUBERY, Jr., aged 30 years.

The friends of the deceased, the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his father, No. 84 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

ATKES.—In Jersey City, on Monday, Dec. 3, at the residence of her son, GERTRUDE ATKES, aged 81 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the M. E. Church in York-st., this day, (Wednesday,) Dec. 5, at 2 o'clock.

BOKEE.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Saturday, Nov. 10, WILLIAM ORVIN BOKEE, formerly of this City, in the 34th year of his age.

CHARLICK.—On Tuesday, Dec. 4, FREDIE, eldest son of Oliver and Jane M. Charlick, of scarlet fever, aged 9 years and 1 month.

BOOTH.—On Monday, Dec. 3, after a lingering illness, JAMES BOOTH, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 209 East Houston-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon at 1 o'clock.

DENMAN.—In New-Orleans, on Sunday, Nov. 25, of cholera morbus, ISAAC MARSH DENMAN, aged 45 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Cross, corner of Park and Mulberry sts., Newark, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 1 P. M. for Centre-st. depot.

DOUGLASS.—At Westport, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 3, WM. H. DOUGLASS, of the firm of Ives, Douglass & Co.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FROST.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, Dec. 4, CHARLES HAWLEY, son of Theodore and Sarah Ann Frost, aged 2 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GIBBONS.—On Monday, Dec. 3, at the residence of his uncle, John Gibbons, No. 55 West 44th-st., JOHN J., son of the late Charles Gibbons, of this City, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning, the 6th inst., at 9 o'clock. His remains will be taken to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st. between 5th and 6th avs., where there will be a solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of his soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

JACKSON.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, at Long Branch, N. J., Mrs. DEBORAH JACKSON, widow of Andrew Jackson.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, the 6th inst. Boat leaves from Pier No. 28, North River, at 11 A. M., and from Pier No. 26 at 3½ P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Those desirous of going will take Wednesday afternoon boat at 3½ o'clock, from Pier No. 26, North River, foot of Barclay-st.

PLATT.—At Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 4, ISAAC J. PLATT, aged 69 years.

Funeral services at his late residence on Thursday at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

RICHARDS.—On Monday, Dec. 3, Mrs. CATHERINE H. RICHARDS, widow of the late Nathaniel Richards, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further invitation from her late residence, No. 20 East 19th-st., on Wednesday morning, 5th inst., at 10 o'clock.

SILVER.—On Monday, Dec. 3, JOHANNA, wife of Jonas Silver, Esq., in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 124 Waverley-place, this day, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock A. M.

VAN SOLINGEN.—Suddenly, at Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 2, EDWARD VAN SOLINGEN, formerly of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette-place, corner of 4th-st., this day at 12 M., without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOUVEAUTE

DE

LONDON AND PARIS

NOW OPENING,

MAGNIFICENT

FURNISHING GOODS,

WINDSOR SCARFS,

DOGSKIN DRIVING GLOVES,

DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS,

SILK UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

SCARFS, PINS AND SLEEVE-BUTTONS.

An extensive and magnificent variety of the above goods, many styles of which cannot be duplicated on this continent, will be found, at

POPULAR PRICES,

AT

UNION ADAMS',

No. 637 Broadway.

ON THE BORDER—A NEW STORY. BY EDMUND KIRKE. READY TO-MORROW, in the NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG

Begs to inform his patients and the public in general that in consequence of the disastrous fire at his late residence, in Broadway, which prevented him from attending to his professional duties, he has now opened his new, spacious and commodious Consulting Rooms at No. 251 5th-av., where he attends to all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh, Throat and Asthma.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,

The celebrated apparatus invented by

DR. VON EISENBERG,

For the cure of all diseases of the

EYE, EAR, CATARRH,

DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA.

Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Disordered Functions of the Digestive Organs.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has to state that in inviting the first authorities from the best Medical Colleges of New-York to witness the operation and effect of his extraordinary valuable invention, with its new and wonderful additions, it must be understood that it does not cure every ailment in the world, but it does cure all the diseases above enumerated, such as Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ear, Deafness, Sore Throat, Chronic Catarrh in its worst stage,

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

BANKERS,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
DRAW ON LONDON AND PARIS, MOBILE AND NEW-ORLEANS. ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK
Will remove to
NO. 336 BROADWAY, CORNER WORTH-ST.,
On or about Dec. 6.
BANKERS' AND DEALERS' ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COM'Y

OF NEW-YORK.
No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.
CAPITAL $1,000,000
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.
THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for married women, Guardian for infants, and generally to execute all legal trusts.
IT IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court. It will take charge of and manage the estates of persons going abroad, or who do not desire to give their personal attention to business.
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
A. V. STOUT, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Vice-Presidents.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

A. A. LOW,	DAVID DOWS,
S. G. WHEELER, Jr.,	B. H. HUTTON,
W. R. TRAVERS,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
HORACE F. CLARK,	DANIEL DEVLIN,
J. B. JOHNSTON,	HENRY E. DAVIES,
J. M. WATERBURY,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
FREEMAN CLARKE,	E. B. WESLEY,
AMASA J. PARKER,	GEORGE W. CUYLER,
ALLEN MUNROE,	JAMES M. McLEAN,
DANIEL C. HOWELL,	ELISHA RIGGS,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,	JAMES FORSYTH,
JOHN MAGEE,	J. W. FREEMAN,
WM. F. RUSSELL,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Purchased and for sale.
All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 BROADWAY,
issue drafts on London, Paris, Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, Rome, &c., in sums to suit, at lowest market rates. Articles purchased on commission and collections made in any part of Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
TRUSTEES' NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been requested by the Board of Directors, and also formally required by creditors of the company, to take possession of all such property of said company as, by the terms of its deed of assignment, executed on the 24th day of September, 1866, did not pass immediately into their hands—
Hereby give notice that they have taken the said property into possession, with a view to the execution of the trust.
And they give further notice that they will receive written proposals up to the 10th of December, 1866, for the purchase, for cash, of the whole property of the Company, in gross or in detail, at different points—the same consisting of wagons, horses, safes, furniture, and all other articles heretofore employed by said Company in the prosecution of its business.
Inventories showing the character and location of the property can be seen at the office of the Trustees, No. 134 Baltimore-street, Baltimore, where all information in regard to the same will be afforded to persons desiring to submit proposals.
If no such proposals be received and accepted, the property will be offered at public sale, for cash, at such times and places as will be indicated in future advertisements.
JOHN BLAIR HOGE,
JOHN J. KELLY,
C. OLIVER O'DONNELL, } Trustees.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
DEC. 3, 1866.
Schedules of (20) Twenty or more Seven and three-tenths Coupons, payable Dec. 15th, inst., will now be received for examination.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the State Auditor of the State of Missouri, at the City of Jefferson, in said State, on the first Monday in January next, for duplicate bonds and coupons, to be issued under the provisions of an act in the General Statutes of Missouri, of 1865, page 93, &c., for three bonds heretofore issued by the said State, with coupons attached, and belonging to the subscriber, which said bonds and coupons have been lost, and are described as follows: viz.: Two bonds dated 23d of July, 1855, numbers 124 and 125, for one thousand dollars each, with twenty-nine coupons attached to each, due from 1st of July, 1861, to 1st of July, 1875, at 6 per cent. per annum, issued to the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, and assigned to "Bearer" by said Railroad Company, 18th of August, 1855. One bond dated the 5th of September, 1856, number 2,017, for one thousand dollars, with fifty-one coupons attached, due from 1st of July, 1861, to 1st of July, 1886, at 6 per cent., issued to the North Missouri Railroad Company, and assigned to "Bearer" by said Company, 5th of September, 1856.
JOSIAH SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.
Nov. 12, 1866. n14-lawswW*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York:
That at a special meeting of the Directors of said Company, held at their office, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1866, in view of a deficiency in the capital of said Company, caused by unprecedented marine disasters, and under and in pursuance of section 11 of the charter of said Company, and of the statute in such case made and provided, it was unanimously resolved that an assessment of forty per cent. be and the same was accordingly duly assessed upon each and every share of the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on or before the 3d day of January, 1867.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.
A. L. McCARTHY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to adjournment to meet at the call of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Company, a meeting of the stockholders of the New-York Mail Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling-green, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to hear the report of the Committee, and for such action thereon as may be deemed expedient. By order of the Committee,
H. P. ALLEN, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1866.

PAH-RANAGAT VALLEY SILVER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that an election by the stockholders of seven Trustees, to manage the stock, property and concerns of the PAH-RANAGAT VALLEY SILVER MINING COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of December, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to 13th day of December, inclusive. By order of
AUGUSTUS L. BROWN, Acting Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1866.
PURSUANT TO THE TERMS OF THE agreement the annual meeting of the owners of certificates issued by the Trustees of creditors and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (E. D.,) will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of December, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

SOUTHWEST Pacific R. R. Co.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, IN COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH, TWENTY YEARS TO RUN. DUE SEPT. 15, 1886.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK ON THE FIRST DAYS OF JANUARY AND JULY.

These Bonds are issued on 77 miles of completed road, now in operation to Rolla, in the State of Missouri, which cost to construct $1,500,000
And 13 miles of road graded, with material on hand, to be completed by Jan. 1, 1867, at a cost of 500,000
Together with 260,000 acres of land, now being disposed of at a minimum of $5 per acre, (maximum $40) 1,300,000
Say present total value of $3,300,000
THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED IS $2,000,000.
SECURED BY MORTGAGE TO JOHN P. YELVERTON AND CHAS. H. WARD, OF NEW-YORK, AS TRUSTEES OF THE ABOVE NAMED PROPERTY.

By a provision of this Mortgage, when lands are sold to the amount of $40,000, it is to constitute a special fund for the redemption of a like amount of these Bonds at a rate not exceeding 105 per cent. They are also receivable at PAR by the Company in payment of its sales of lands.

At St. Louis this road connects with all the Eastern railways, and runs west through the most attractive parts of the State of Missouri, via Franklin, St. James, Rolla, Lebanon, Marshfield, Granby (lead mines) and Neosho, to the west line of the State. At Springfield it will connect with the Great Atlantic and Pacific Railroad (its eastern terminus) to the Pacific.
When completed, it will present a road of 310 miles in length, costing about $12,000,000
With 1,036,000 acres of land, valued at 10,000,000
Showing a total value of $22,000,000
With a total amount of bonds authorized, with the guarantee as above, of $7,250,000
Which may be issued at a rate not exceeding $25,000 per mile of completed work as it progresses.

Of the present issue of $2,000,000 of bonds, the sum of $500,000 is now offered for sale at the low rate of 80 per cent., subject to advance at the option of the Company.
For further particulars apply to
WARD & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	108¾	109	June, 7-30	105½	105¾
Coupon, 1881	113¼	113½	July, 7-30	105½	105¾
5-20 Regist'd '62	106¾	107¼	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116½	116¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	108¾	108⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅝	115⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	106⅞	107¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115¼	115⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	107⅛	107⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114¼	114⅜
5-20 " new, '65	109	109¼	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113½	113¾
10-40 Registered	99⅞	100¼	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111⅜	111⅝
10-40 Coupon	100	100¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅝	110⅞
Gold	140¾	140⅞	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅛	110⅜
August, 7-30	105⅝	106	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109⅞	110⅛

CITY OF MAYSVILLE, KY., 6 PER CENT. BONDS.
City of Covington, Ky., 6 per cent. bonds.
City of Steubenville, Ohio, 7 per cent. bonds.
Wanted by W. C. EGLESTON, No. 54 William-st.

FOR SALE—BELT RAILROAD STOCK LOW; ALSO OTHER CITY RAILROAD SECURITIES AND A FULL LINE OF INSURANCE, CITY AND COUNTY STOCKS AND BONDS, AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES FOR INVESTMENT.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 25, 1866.
THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Illinois, maturing on the 1st Monday of January, 1867, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, on the 7th, to the 2d inclusive, of January, 1867.
JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH AND SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY, No. 29 Broad-st., N. Y.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company is called for THURSDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.
E. F. WALKER, Secretary.

$10,000 WANTED ON BOND AND mortgage on one of the best lead mines in Missouri, four hours from St. Louis; ten per cent. per annum and an interest in the yield of the mines will be given; mines have been opened and proved. Address, with name and address, MINER, Box No. 6,060 New-York Post-office.

$6,000.—WANTED—THIS SUM FOR twelve months, for which undoubted ample security will be pledged and liberal interest paid. Address LONG, Box No. 1,557 Post-office.

$600.—I WISH TO BORROW THE above amount for one year; will give as security my life insurance policy for $1,200, and pay a liberal percentage. Address A. B. B., Box No. 113 Times Office.

MARIPOSA BONDS.—HOLDERS OF OLD Bonds of Mariposa Company are hereby notified that the time expires on 31st inst. for exchanging them for the Mortgage Bonds of said Company.
MARK BRUMAGIM, President.

REMITTANCES TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward, payable on demand, issued at lowest rates by
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 38 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said company, dated May 8, 1857, and conveying to THOMAS E. WALKER and CURTIS RAYMOND, as trustees, the division of said company's railroad, known as the Second division, extending westwardly from Iowa City, and all the rolling stock and other property appurtenant thereto, together with all the interest of said company in the lands granted by the United States to the State of Iowa, and by said State to said company in aid of the construction of said railroad, by the several acts of Congress and of the General Assembly of Iowa, set forth or referred to in said mortgage. Notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, in the City of New-York within 2 years from the ninth day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned, present trustees of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys being proceeds thereof have been paid to the undersigned as such trustee for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.
THOMAS E. WALKER,
F. HAVEN. } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1866.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said Company to EDWARD W. DUNHAM, the undersigned, as trustee, dated July 1, 1855, and conveying the eastern division of said Company's railroad, extending from the eastern line of the State of Iowa, at Davenport, to Iowa City and Muscatine, with the rolling-stock and property appurtenant thereto, notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company in the City of New-York, within two years from the 9th day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned trustee of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned, as such trustee, for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein, and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.
F. H. TOWS, Trustee.
DEC. 4, 1866.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS AND COUPONS OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, secured by the mortgage, executed by said company to Edward W. Dunham, the undersigned, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1856, and conveying that division of said Company's railroad, known as the Oskaloosa Division, extending west from the City of Muscatine, and the rolling stock and property appurtenant thereto.—Notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company in the City of New-York, within two years from the ninth day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned Trustee of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned as such Trustee for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of such bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.
December 4, 1866. F. H. TOWS, Trustee.

FINANCIAL.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., less Government tax, on the preferred stock of this Company for the year ending the 1st day of December next, payable on and after the 11th day of December next in the preferred stock of the Company, at par, to holders of said stock as shown by the books of the Company on the 1st day of December. The Transfer-Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 1st of December, and open on the morning of the 13th. Fractional parts of a share of the Dividend declared will be paid for in cash by the Treasurer at the rate of the price of the stock the day preceding the purchase.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Dec. 1, proximo. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until the 13th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing WRAPPING PAPER and TWINE for the use of the Post-offices in the United States, for one year from and after the 31st day of December next.
The said articles to be delivered free of expense at the Blank Agencies of the Post-office Department, at Washington, D. C.; New-York City, N. Y., and Buffalo, N. Y.
The estimated quantity of each article, and the quality thereof required at each agency, are specified below:
District No. 1, at Washington, D. C.
2,500 Reams of Wrapping Paper, 20 by 25 inches in size, of material and quality equal in all respects to that now in use in the Department, to weigh 22 pounds to the ream, and each ream to contain 20 perfect quires.
10,000 pounds of Jute, or other suitable Twine, hard twisted, and in balls, to weigh about one pound each.
2,000 pounds of coarse Hemp Twine, about one-eighth of an inch in diameter, and in balls to weigh from one to two pounds each.
District No. 2, at New-York City, New-York.
12,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, similar to that described in the estimates for District No. 1.
27,000 pounds of Jute, or other Twine, similar to that described in the estimates for District No. 1.
10,000 pounds of coarse Hemp Twine, similar to that required for District No. 1.
District No. 3, at Buffalo, New-York.
10,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, similar to that required for District No. 1.
20,000 pounds Jute, or other Twine, similar to that required for District No. 1.
10,000 pounds of coarse Hemp Twine, similar to that described and required for District No. 1.
Proposals will be received for each article separately, and separately for each district, or for all the articles and for all the districts.
The contract or contracts will be awarded to the lowest and best bidder, to be determined after a careful examination, for the purpose of ascertaining which bid will, in its practical results, be most advantageous to the Department.
If the districts should be reconstructed, or the number increased or diminished, the articles shall be delivered at such place or places as the Postmaster-General shall designate, at *pro rata* rates.
And the Postmaster-General reserves the right on his part of increasing or reducing the quantity of the articles required over or under the estimates named in this advertisement, if he shall consider it necessary to do so.
Samples of such articles as are now used at the Post-offices can be seen at either of the above-named agencies.
Bidders will send samples of such articles as they propose to furnish with their bids.
Each bidder must furnish with his proposals guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantees are creditable, and reliable citizens must also accompany his proposals.
Two sufficient sureties will be required to a contract.
A failure to furnish an article contracted for promptly, or the furnishing an article inferior to that contracted for, will be considered a sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.
Bids not made as required by this notice will not be considered.
Proposals must be marked on the envelope with the name of the article or articles proposed for, and the letter containing them addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.
ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR LETTER BALANCES.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25, 1866.
Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 13th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing Letter Balances for the use of the Post-offices in the United States, for one year from and after the 31st day of December next, of the following description, namely:
First—Balances capable of weighing eight ounces avoirdupois weight, to be graded down to quarter ounces. Of these, it is supposed, 800 to 1,000 will be required.
Second—Balances capable of weighing two pounds avoirdupois weight, to be graded down to half ounces. Of these, it is supposed, 50 to 100 will be required.
Perfect correctness and strength and durability will be required in the Balances to be furnished.
Samples of each description of Balances must accompany each bid; and the bidder who may obtain the contract will be required to furnish Balances ordered, of a quality in all respects equal to the sample.
Each Balance must be well and securely packed in a box, for transportation, and delivered free of all expenses to the Department, at the Blank Agency of the Post-Office Department, at Washington, D. C., where the same will be accepted, if found to be perfect and equal to the samples.
Each bidder must furnish with his proposals evidence of his ability to comply with his bid.
Two sufficient sureties will be required to a contract.
A failure to furnish the Balances as contracted for, promptly, or the furnishing of those of an inferior quality, will be considered a sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.
Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Letter Balances," and directed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.
ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

TO ARCHITECTS.
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.
Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications, and estimates of cost, for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.
The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.
A premium of $3,000 for the first, of $2,000 for the second, and $1,000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.
The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board, Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the first day of February, 1867.
The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.
By order of the Board.
T. J. TREADWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Recorder.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND MUTTON.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1866.
Proposals sealed and indorsed as above, will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction at their office until 2 o'clock P. M., of the 17th inst., for supplying the institutions under their charge with fresh Beef and Mutton for one year, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1867, either party under the contract reserving the right to terminate the same on giving thirty days' notice. All information as to the quantity, quality, cuts and mode of delivery will be furnished on application at their office.
OWEN W. BRENNAN,
JAS. B. NICHOLSON,
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES BOWEN, } Commissioners.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N., No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. the 28th of December, 1866, for the following description of granite, to be delivered immediately, free of expense to the Government, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat:
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
20,000 cubic feet rough-cut Eastern granite, one-third to be 16 feet long and 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 10 to 13 feet long and 3½ to 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 6 to 9 feet long and from 3½ to 3 feet wide—all to dress exactly 18 inches in thickness. The stone to be sound, free from holes, and to be rough dressed all round.
20,000 cubic feet Eastern granite for wall above low water; to be from 4 to 10 feet long, 3 to 4 feet wide, and 18 inches in thickness. Beds, builds and joints to be rough-cut, and have full joints, all to be cut so as to form a good bend, 4,515 square feet face, to have chiseled arris, one inch wide, and to be neatly pointed, and free from holes; batter of face 1½ inch to the foot.
Responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the above. Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office.
JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster, U. S. N.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., required for furnishing the new Primary School-house now in course of erection on Vestry-st., near Hudson, in said Ward. Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.
The School officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. H. BURRAS, } Committee on School
CLAUS PUCHHAFER, } Furniture, Fifth Ward.
Dated Nov. 21, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 17th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the public schools under the direction of the Board of Education with Books, Stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1867.
A list of the articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
JAMES W. FARR,
JAMES L. MILLER,
JAS. B. DUPIGNAC, } Committee on Supplies.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneers.
FIRST WINTER SALE
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
ON
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, 1866, at 10½ o'clock,
At store No. 44 Cortland-st.,
where they will offer a large and varied assortment of
WINTER GOODS,
comprising almost every style and quality.
Sales of
BOOTS AND SHOES
EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING
DURING THE YEAR.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 5, 6, 7 and 8, at 4 o'clock P. M. each day, and continuing through the afternoon and evening, at the store No. 683 Broadway.
By order of the Assignee,
CHARLES HUDSON, Esq.
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
BOOKS AND STATIONERY
OF THE LATE FIRM OF
W. H. KELLEY & CO., OF NO. 683 BROADWAY,
ALSO, THE FIXTURES AND LEASE OF THE PREMISES.
The stock embraces a splendid collection of Standard Works elegantly bound, Illustrated Books, Bibles and Prayer Books, Juvenile Books, Photograph Albums, Family Bibles, Stationery, and a magnificent assortment of fine books,
SUITED TO THE HOLIDAYS.
The books will be on exhibition on the morning of each day of sale. Catalogues ready, and may be had on the premises, or of the auctioneers, No. 498 Broadway.
The sale will commence at 4 o'clock P. M. each day, and be continued through the afternoon and evening.
The fixtures and unexpired term of the lease will be sold on SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 8, at 11 o'clock, unless disposed of previously at private sale.
Parties unable to attend the sale can have their orders or purchases executed by the auctioneers.

MONDAY, DEC. 10, AND FOLLOWING DAYS, W. ELLIOT WOODWARD'S Semi-Annual Sale of Gold, Silver and Copper Coins and Medals. Catalogues ready.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT AUGUSTA.
The following property will be sold at a PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, on
THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 1866.
Property at FORT FISHER, NORTH CAROLINA, as follows:
About 70,000 pounds unserviceable guns, shot and shell.
34 unserviceable gun-carriages, with the irons on them.
340 barrels damaged powder.
Laying at the railroad depot in ATLANTA, Ga.:
104,000 pounds cast-iron guns.
At the FINDLAY IRON WORKS AT MACON, Ga.:
A fine steam-press hammer, acting direct from cylinder; weight of drop 2,000 pounds.
At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL AND POWDER WORKS the following:
112,000 pounds cast-iron guns.
12,000 pounds cast-iron castings, some of them valuable.
330,000 pounds cast-iron scrap, (shot and shell, &c.)
6,000 pounds iron copper scrap.
100 field gun-carriages, with the irons on them.
140 ammunition chests, (black walnut and copper.)
60 sets artillery harness for two horses.
And a quantity of other property, consisting of, principally, saddles, horses, equipments, infantry accoutrements, (leather,) musket appendages, harness, bullet-moulds, powder-flasks and blacksmith bellows.
The sale will commence at 10 A. M. and continue until all the property is sold.
TERMS: Twenty per cent. on the day of the sale and the remainder when the property is delivered, or within ten days.
Persons desiring to purchase the property, either at Fort Fisher, N. C., Atlanta or Macon, Ga., should examine it before the day of the sale.
D. W. FLAGLER, Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. A.,
Capt. of Ordnance, Comdg. Augusta Arsenal.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON 4TH-AV., 56TH, 57TH, 111TH AND 112TH STS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 7, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, Trinity Building:
4TH-AV.—Eight lots west side, comprising entire front between 111th and 112th sts.; corners 25.4x80 feet; inside lots 25.2x80 feet.
EAST 56TH-ST.—Nine lots north side, 75 feet east Madison-av., each 25x100 feet 5 inches.
EAST 57TH-ST.—Nine lots south side, directly in the rear of the above, each 25x100 feet 5 inches.
WEST 56TH-ST.—Four lots north side, 100 feet east of 10th-av., each 25x100 feet.
WEST 57TH-ST.—Seven gores south side, 250 feet west of 9th-av.
EAST 111TH-ST.—Three lots north side, 80 feet west of 4th-av., each 25x100 feet 10 inches.
EAST 112TH-ST.—One lot south side, 80 feet west of 4th-av., 25x100 feet 10 inches.
Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, Dec. 5 and 6, at 7 o'clock P. M., at Goldschmidt's large Piano Rooms, No. 367 Fulton-st., under the Park Theatre, opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn,
VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE SALE
of statuary, Carrara marble figures and busts, columns and pedestals, Mosaic tables, vases, tazzas, statuettes of pure white alabaster, French gilt and marble clocks, English silver-plated ware, &c., on account of F. Zanoni & Co., of Florence, Italy.
This assortment is an entire importation lately arrived from Leghorn to the above firm, and never before offered to the public, comprising about twenty-five groups, figures and busts of statuary Carrara marble from eminent artists of Florence, Carrara, Milan and other cities of Italy.
Over 100 groups and figures of alabaster, among which are many new and historical subjects. Roman tazzas five feet high, vases and card-receivers of all sizes of agate, alabaster and marble; French bronzes and clocks of the most reliable Paris manufacturers, English silver-plated ware of elegant designs and superior quality, groups of animals, and a great variety of other rich works of art for the decoration of parlors, forming altogether a collection superior in finish and artistic merit to any previously imported.
The exhibition will be open to the public on Wednesday morning, Dec. 5, with descriptive catalogues.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence corner 10th-av. and 158th-st.:
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The property of a gentleman declining housekeeping, comprising velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved mahogany suite covered in hair-cloth, gilt frame pier mirror, with marble slab and brackets; superb carved rosewood 7½-octave piano, made by Theodore Marschall, of New-York; gas fixtures, window shades, mahogany marble-top centre-tables, &c.
BEDROOMS—Carved rosewood bedsteads, do. marble-top dressing bureaus, enameled cottage suite, mattresses, rosewood and mahogany marble-top washstands and commodes.
DINING-ROOM—Black walnut extension dining table, mahogany marble-top sideboard, lounges in damask, rockers in hair-cloth, together with oil-cloth, stair carpets and stair rods, mahogany marble-top hall-rack, China, crockery, glassware, &c., kitchen furniture, &c.
Hudson River cars leave 30th-st. depot at 7 and 8½ A. M., passengers getting out at 152d-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DEfault has been made in the payment of the consideration moneys mentioned in a certain mortgage, dated February twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, made by the North American Lloyd Steamship Company to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and that, pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, the said Pacific Mail Steamship Company will by P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, offer for sale at the [salesroom of the] Merchant's Exchange, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, and sell at public auction the two several steamships, or vessels, respectively called *Atlantic* and *Baltic*—the said steamship *Atlantic* being of the burden of 2,667 98-100 tons, and the said steamship *Baltic* being of the burden of 2,644 44-100 tons, together with all and singular their respective masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Vice-President.
CLARKSON N. POTTER, of counsel, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 5, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:
640 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, landing ex *Ludmuller*.
2,000 packages Malaga Raisins, slightly stained.
150 frails Dates.
100 ceroons Malaga Almonds, damaged.
50 barrels Currants.
50 cases Maraschino.
NEW CROP BORDEAUX PRUNES.
50 cases Bordeaux Prunes, fancy style, glass-top boxes.
238 cases Bordeaux Prunes, glass jars.
100 cases Bordeaux Prunes, wooden boxes.
600 boxes Bordeaux Prunes.
All *Fau's* fruit just landed.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer,
Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
BY THEALL & BROTHERS, TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 62 Liberty-st.
A choice collection of books, being part of a private library, comprising the works of Irving, Scott, Byron, Shakespeare, Schiller, Thackeray, Prescott, Dickens and others, together with a number of French works.
ALSO, at 11 o'clock, at No. 62 Liberty-st.,
an elegant assortment of Fancy Goods.
BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES,
PARIAN AND BISQUIT FIGURES AND GROUPS.
An invoice of serpentine marble vases, card receivers, tobacco jars, fancy boxes, &c.
Goods now on exhibition at No. 62 Liberty-st.

ERNEST ROTH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—ERNEST ROTH, AUCtioneer, will sell at public auction, $18,000 worth of
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE,
BEAUTIFUL PARLOR FURNITURE,
WORKS OF ART, BRONZES, CHINA VASES AND FIGURES,
Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, 50 fine Oil Paintings by eminent artists; rich cut glass china and silverware.—THIS DAY (Wednesday,) Dec. 5, at 11½ o'clock A. M. precisely, at the four-story dwelling-house, 119 Clinton-place, 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Sale positive.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE OF 100 valuable lots in the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Wards, Brooklyn, some of which are fronting and near Prospect Park, to be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, 100 lots, situate on Gates-av., Quincy-st. and Lewis-av., also Bedford-av. and Kosciusko-st., Marion and Monroe sts., near Tompkins-av., Park-av. and Houston-st., Floyd-st., near Throop-av., 7th-av. and Degraw-st., Sackett-st. and 4th-av., 10th-av., 9th and 10th sts., 8th-av. and 14th-st., 9th-av., and Braxton-st. This sale offers rare opportunities for investment or speculation. For maps, apply to the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
ELEGANT FOUR-IN-HAND PHAETON, lined with silk, Prince's metal mounted, English make, in good order.
TWO ELEGANT DOUBLE HARNESSES, Prince's metal mounted, English make, in good order, to match the above.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR salesrooms, 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., THURSDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS,
Dec. 6 and 7, at 5 o'clock.
COINS AND MEDALS—Being the collection of Colin Lightbody, Esq., comprising a great variety of choice, scarce and valuable American coins, medals, &c., in gold, silver and copper, including many of extreme rarity.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, ON MONDAY, DEC. 5, AT 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the entire furniture of a 4-story house, comprising parlor, chamber, dining and library suits; mattresses, beds, bedding, chandeliers, pier mirrors, pianoforte, china crockery and glassware. Catalogues at sale, which will be peremptory.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
NOW OPENING, 3,000 FINE

WAX DOLLS,

JUST IMPORTED FOR OUR

HOLIDAY TRADE.

ALSO,
NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS,
LACE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES,
DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES,
our well-known brand,
the most popular Kid Glove in the City.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
WE ARE CLOSING
OUR

BLACK SILKS,

English and French Merinoes, Alpacas, White Goods, Linens, Curtain Laces, Worsted Shawls, Worsted Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Gaiters, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Linen Handkerchiefs, &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
to make room for our
HOLIDAY GOODS.
To avoid the rush all through December, customers
WILL DO WELL
to make their purchases early.
R. H. MACY,
14th-street and 6th-avenue.
66 Fourteenth-street, between 5th and 6th avenues.
204 and 206 Sixth-avenue.

BROCATELLES, TAPESTRIES, REPS, LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, SHADES, AT REDUCED PRICES.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & Co.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

A GREAT RUSH!!!

FOR BARGAINS.
NO BIG PROFITS! NO DULL TRADE!
But crowds of customers and cheap goods.
A HEAVY CRASH IN MUSLINS.
FINE MUSLINS, 12½c.; former price, 18c.
FINER GOODS, 14c. and 16c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 20c., 25c. and 30c.
BEST 4-4 WAMSUTTAS, 35c.
OTHER STORES CHARGE 44c.
ALSO, BIG LOTS MERINOES, ALPACAS,
POPLINS, DRESS GOODS, &c.,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
10,000 AUCTION BLANKETS, nearly half price.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.,
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
We take great pleasure in announcing to our customers and the public that we are now selling
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
at prices which will remind them of the times "before internal revenue taxes" and the "war." The causes which enable us to announce this fact are EXCESSIVE IMPORTATIONS OF FOREIGN GOODS, EXCESSIVE MANUFACTURE OF DOMESTIC GOODS, bad trade at the South and West and in some parts of New-York, thereby forcing importers, manufacturers, jobbers and over-traders to slaughter their merchandise at such auction rooms as Wm. Topping & Co.'s, Kobbe & Corlies', Townsend, Montaut & Co.'s, Haggerty & Co.'s, Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co.'s, and Wilmerding & Mounts', in all of which we have been purchasing heavy, at our own prices almost.
The following list of goods and prices will clearly indicate the condition of the dry goods market:
PLAIN DRESS GOODS.
French Merinoes, all wool, only 65c. per yard.
Very fine French Merinoes, all wool, at 75c.
Superfine French Merinoes, all wool, at $1.
French Poplins, all wool, only 55c. per yard.
Empress Cloths, all wool, only 60c. per yard.
Empress Cloths, superb quality, at 75c., 85c. and $1.
Black and Colored Coburgs, only 28c. per yard.
Black and Colored Alpacas, only 25c. per yard.
Black and Colored Alpacas, very fine, only 31¼c. per yard.
Colored Paramattas, very fine, only 33c. per yard.
FANCY DRESS GOODS.
Handsome Check Poplins at 25c.; actual cost to import, 42c.
Rich Plaid Poplins, double width, at 30c.; cost to import over 50c.
Silk Striped Poplins, very handsome, only 37½c.; worth 75c.
Rich Figured Roubai Poplins, only 37½c., worth 75c.
Rich Moire Antique Poplins, 50c., worth 87½c.
Granite Poplins, new goods, only 35c., actual cost to import, 67c.
Bright Plaid French Poplins, double width, at 50c.; worth 87½c.
Very Rich High Color French Plaid Poplins at $1; worth $1 65.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CLOAKINGS.
On these goods there is an actual loss to the manufacturers and importers of from 50 to 80 PER CENT.
Black Doeskins, all wool and sound, at $1 per yard.
Fancy Cassimeres, all wool and sound, $1 per yard.
Double and Twist Fancy Cassimeres, all wool and sound, $1 25 per yard.
Silk Mixed Fancy Cassimeres, all wool and sound, $1 50 per yard.
6-4 All-Wool Beaver Cloths, colors and black, at $3 50, worth $6 25 per yard.
6-4 All-Wool Whitney Beaver Cloths, colors and black, at $2 50, price two months ago $5.
BLANKETS! BLANKETS!
10-4 All Wool and heavy, at $4 per pair.
10-4 All Wool, Whitney's, at $5 per pair.
11-4 All Wool, Bath, at $6 per pair.
12-4 All Wool, Whitneys, at $7 50 per pair.
Also,
WOOLEN HOSIERY, LADIES' BREAKFAST SHAWLS, NUBIAS, SCARFS, &c., in some things actually lower than before the war.
Children's Merino Hose, White and Colored, at 10c. per pair, worth 25c.
Misses' Merino Hose, White and Colored, at 12½c. per pair, worth 30c.
Ladies' Merino Hose, White and Colored, at 20c. per pair, worth 44c.
Ladies' Shetland Wool Breakfast Shawls at $1 25, sold about two months ago at $3.
Shetland Wool Nubias at 80c., sold recently at $1.
Children's Zephyr Wool Scarfs at 12c., worth 40c.
Children's Zephyr Wool Scarfs, large, at 18c., 23c. and 35c.
Gents' Merino Drawers only 75c., worth more than double.
Gents' heavy Ribbed Drawers only 90c.
Ladies' heavy Merino Drawers at 95c., worth $1 75.
Ladies' heavy Merino Vests at $1 25, worth $2 25.
Gents' Merino Vests at 87½c., 95c., $1 10 to $1 25.
Also,
Great reduction in prices of Linens, Damasks, Towels, Table Cloths, Hucks and Crashes.
Also,
Balmoral Skirts at $1 50, $1 75, $2 and upward.
Balmoral Skirtings at 37½c., 50c. and upward.
Also,
A magnificent stock of RICH SILKS, SHAWLS and CLOAKS of all the latest styles.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT

MRS. GAYNOR'S

NEW STORE,
Broadway, corner 12th-st.
CORSETS AND SKIRTS,
CORSETS HER SPECIALTY.
Per *Scotia*.
An importation of most elegant goods for the holidays.
PARIS HAND-MADE and PARIS WERLY WOVEN CORSETS, the most elegant shapes ever imported.
SKIRTS! SKIRTS!
All the leading styles, including walking skirts, in skeletons and solid materials, white and colored full dress trains, &c., &c., &c. Also, a late novelty, especially sent to Mrs. Gaynor,
ATTACHMENT A QUEUE
TRAIN ATTACHMENT,
adapted to skirts of all sizes.
BALMORALS,
NEW STYLES, VERY CHEAP,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Mrs. Gaynor personally attends at this upper store, No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.,
And No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

FINE FANCY FURS.
CHAS. A. HERPICH
is now offering, at his spacious
FUR WAREROOMS,
No. 497 BROADWAY, near the St. Nicholas Hotel, the extensive and elegant stock of
FINE FURS,
at lowest wholesale prices, the same as charged at his old stand, No. 37 Maiden-lane. This stock consists of the very choicest varieties of
LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTS'
FURS,
all of his own importation and manufacture.
CHAS. A. HERPICH,
No. 497 BROADWAY and No. 37 MAIDEN-LANE.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS.
TREMENDOUS SLAUGHTER IN WOOLEN GOODS.
Just the goods to secure for the holidays.
Splendid Sontags, 5s. 6s.; Large Nubias, 4s. 6s., half price.
5,000 wool hoods, 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., worth double.
Large fancy wool shawls, $1 50 and $2, worth price $4 & $5.
Misses', children's and ladies' kid gloves, all colors.
Our ladies' kid shoes at $1 25 are equal to any imported.
Great bargains in dress trimmings and small wares.
Thousands lots rich trimmings, quarter importers' prices.
Full line housekeeping goods, flannels, blankets, &c.
New style finger fringe, 5s. per yard; ball fringe, 4s.
RONALDSON & MEARES, cor. 6th-av. and 19th-st.,
No. 121 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

SMILLIE & CO.
Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of
CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.
No. 783 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
We cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!
at greatly reduced prices. We have the largest and cheapest stock of Paris Corsets, from $1 25; also Misses' Corsets; all the new styles in Skirts. Skirts made to order at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side.

H. O'FARRELL, NOS. 267 TO 271 35TH-st., one door east of 8th-av., is offering the largest stock in the City of Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c.; also, the choicest selection of parlor and bedroom furniture. Anxious to reduce our immense stock, (over half a million,) I will sell at a great sacrifice during the holydays. All goods warranted.

TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—ALbums, writing-desks, portfolios, work-boxes, glove-boxes, pocket-books, and dolls of every description, at H. M. FAIRCHILD'S BAZAAR, No. 377 6th-av. and 23d-st.

GRAHAM'S LINEN WAREHOUSE, CLINton Hall, Astor-place, between Broadway and Cooper Institute. Linen's and housekeeping dry goods from the manufacturers, retailed at wholesale price.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.—Velvets, ribbons, laces, embroideries, corsets and skirts at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS

TABLE CLOTHS
AND
NAPKINS.
A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 743 Broadway.

FURS.

FINE MINK, SABLE, SQUIRREL, AND other varieties of furs, at reduced prices, at PHILLIPS', No. 236 Bleecker-st. Repairing and altering faithfully executed.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward meda &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL—P. H. DIAMOND HAS REMOVED to No. 765 Broadway, 2d door below corner of 9th-st. up stairs. Sewing Machines of all kinds to rent and for sale.

REMOVAL.—RUTLAND MARBLE CO. HAVE removed their office from No. 38 Broad-st. to No 48 Exchange-place, Room No. 4.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

OFFICE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND LIBERTY-STREET.
F. S. WINSTON, President.

Cash Assets, Nov. 1, 1866.

$17,316,001 83.

This Company issues Life, Endowment and Paid-up Policies, in various forms, and at rates as favorable as is consistent with security.
DIVIDENDS ANNUAL AND IN CASH, which may be used in payment of premiums, or on paid-up policies, as an annual CASH INCOME TO THE ASSURED.
Attention is called to the
INSTALMENT FEATURE,
Securing to the beneficiaries annuities for any number of years after the death of the assured.
RICHARD A. McCURDY, V. P.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
ISAAC ABBATT,
JOHN M. STUART, } Secretaries.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,379 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

RELIEF AT ONCE.—LADY INVALID, BE WISE IN TIME.—"Electricity is the only immediate emmenagogue," (monthly restorative,) without risk or danger. So says Prof. Thompson, of the London University. Applied and relief guaranteed by Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st., New-York. Beware of poisonous, drugs and operations. Send stamp for ladies' private medical letter. Board provided.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

LADIES WHO NEED SPECIAL MEDICAL treatment should consult Dr. HARRISON. His Female Monthly Regulator, a never failing remedy, sent everywhere; price $5. Office, No. 62 6th-av. N. B.—Board, with private rooms, for the afflicted.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops: best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. HARRISON, NO. 62 6TH-AV., CURES the worst private diseases immediately, without mercury. Consultation at all hours.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes, impotency, marasmus, &c.

MUSICAL.

BAINES BROTHERS'
NEW IRON-FRAME OVERSTRUNG PIANOS,
with entire wooden bridges—a construction peculiar to ourselves, producing a very superior tone, and of wonderful power.
For sale at their extensive
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
corner 21st-st. and 2d-av. All those wanting a really good piano at a moderate price are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS
Grand, Square and Upright
PIANO-FORTES
Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the Principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the World.
That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is proven by the *fact* that Messrs. Steinways' "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres, (*as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights,*) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible.
Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" *applied directly to the full Iron Frame.*
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "*Upright*" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and double Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound-producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
STEINWAY & SONS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Letter from the Celebrated European Pianist,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK,
Court Pianist to the Emperor of Russia.
ST. PETERSBURGH, Sept. 29, 1865.
Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I cannot refrain from expressing to you my undisguised admiration of your in *every respect matchless* Grand Pianos, (which I used at my last concert in Brunswick,) and I desire nothing in the world so much as to be able to perform upon one of these masterpieces here. Send me, therefore, (care of Johann David Hoerle & Co. in St. Petersburgh,) one of your Concert Grand Pianos—of course at most moderate artist's price—and inform me, without delay, in which manner I can best remit the purchase money to you.
Respectfully yours,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK.
LETTER FROM WILLIE PAPE.
Court Pianist to the Royal Family of England.
LONDON, England, Feb. 4, 1866.
Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I am much pleased to see the rapid advances you are making, and the numerous certificates you have so deservedly obtained. Should my humble opinion be of any weight, you may add that I give my *four hundredth* Piano-forte recital, at Cheltenham, on the 10th of this month, since my arrival here; that during my four annual visits to Paris, I have used the Grand Pianos of all the first European manufacturers, but have found *no instrument equal to the one I purchased of you.* In fact, I consider one of your finest Square Pianos equal to any one of the Grand Pianos manufactured here.
Truly yours,
WILLIE B. PAPE,
Pianist to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers and actually used by the great pianists in European concert-rooms.
WAREROOMS,
FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.,
Between 4th-av. and Irving-place,
NEW-YORK.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, manufacturers of PIANO-FORTES with PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS, patented Aug. 14, 1866.—This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the unnatural strain, and the ability of its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.
WAREROOMS—135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

DECKER BROTHERS'
PATENT PLATE PIANO-FORTE.
The public and the patrons of the WELL-KNOWN DECKER PIANOS are cautioned against buying any Decker Piano which purports to be a "Decker Brothers'" Piano, and does not have in raised letters on the iron plate at the left side the words,
DECKER BROTHERS' PATENT, JUNE, 1863.
The Decker Brothers' Piano is sold at No. 91 Bleecker-st. only, and at no other place in New-York City.

DECKER & CO.
NEW SCALE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR PIANO FORTES.
Pronounced by our most eminent musicians the BEST PIANO MADE. Call and examine.
NO. 419 BROOME-ST.,
One block east of Broadway.
The above piano we warrant for the term of seven years.

PIANOS ORGANS AND MELODEONS.
PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,
Manufacturers of the FIRST PRIZE
PELOUBET CABINET ORGANS and MELODEONS.
The largest variety of Reed instruments offered in the Union at their warerooms.
No. 841 BROADWAY, New-York.
Instruments to let.

MUSICAL BOXES
of every variety,
PLAYING FROM 1 TO 72 TUNES,
and costing from
$5 50 TO $2,000.
The largest assortment that can be found anywhere.
M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs.) N. Y.

ED. MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY,
SCHUBERT'S BUILDING, NO. 820 BROADWAY.
Instruction in vocal and instrumental music $10 per term.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS BEEN teaching in one of the highest families in the States desires a re-engagement to teach the English branches and music, (vocal and instrumental;) or would, in addition, take entire charge of household matters in a small family of unexceptionable respectability; is efficient and faithful. The advertiser will treat every answer, giving real name and residence or place of business, as confidential, and will reply, but will notice no others. Address EXCELL, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

NEW SCALE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, with round corners, iron-frame, overstrings, &c., $300 to $350; with covered legs, two rows of moulding, &c., $325 to $375; double round corners, extra carvings, $400 to $700; second-hand mahogany piano, $75.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

$125.—A SIX-OCTAVE PIANO FOR $125. A fine seven-octave for $270. New pianos to let, with privilege of purchase, at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
L. P. CUMMINGS.

CHAMBERS & SON'S "ECLECTIC PIANOS" combine every improvement of intrinsic value, are excellent in quality, moderate in price. Factory, No. 14 6th-st. Warerooms 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A 6-OCTAVE PIANO, A GOOD instrument for a beginner; price $75. Call at No. 204 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH—AMERICAN ORGANS. Best by far. Call and examine.
Wholesale Agency, No. 581 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

(OFFICIAL.)
EXAMINATIONS FOR THE NAVY.
TO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, 1866.
All persons who have served as volunteer officers in the United States Navy for the term of two years, and who desire to be examined for admission to the regular Navy, as provided in the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866, will at once make application addressed to Commodore S. P. LEE, Hartford, Conn., who will notify them when to appear. Those who do not make application prior to the 1st of January next, or who do not present themselves when notified, will be considered as having waived their claim for examination. Candidates will take with them, when summoned, their official papers showing their naval record.
GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WM. H. KELLEY and CHARLES F. ROPER, lately doing business under the firm name of W. H. KELLEY & Co., at No. 683 Broadway, City of New-York, have executed and delivered unto me an assignment of all their property in trust for the benefit of creditors, which assignment has been duly recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.
All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment at once to me at my office, Eighth National Bank, No. 650 Broadway, City of New-York. The creditors of said firm are requested to present their claims at the same place, on or before the 15th day of January, 1867. NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.
CHAS. HUDSON,
Assignee of W. H. Kelley & Co.
Dec5W2aw3w*

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Dec. 3, 1866.
TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an additional One per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 15th day of October, 1866, to the date of payment.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOV. 1, 1866.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking, Exchange and Commission business, under the firm of JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.
JAMES W. TUCKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BALTIMORE......SATURDAY.....Dec. 8
CITY OF CORK..............WEDNESDAY....Dec. 12
CITY OF PARIS..............SATURDAY.....Dec. 15
CITY OF NEW-YORK......SATURDAY.....Dec. 22
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin.........$90 | Steerage..........$30
First Cabin to London.... 95 | Steerage to London...... 34
First Cabin to Paris.... 105 | Steerage to Paris......... 40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon...........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class...$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
ALEPPO..Dec. 5
HECLA..Dec. 19
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..$80 Gold.
Steerage......................................$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
THE QUEEN...............SATURDAY.....Dec. 8
DENMARK...................SATURDAY.....Dec. 15
VIRGINIA....................SATURDAY.....Dec. 22
PENNSYLVANIA...........SATURDAY.....Dec. 29
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
To Liverpool or Queenstown....Cabin $100 ... Steerage $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 19.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 26.
JAVA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 2.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 9.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage............................80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage............................65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE...........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PEREIRE...........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 8.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Dec. 18.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 31.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 16.
The British iron steamship CELLA, 2,500 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country, can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Dec. 8.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Dec. 15.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

THE BALTIMORE AND HAVANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
ALEX. BROWN & SONS, General Agents.
FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT PORT ROYAL AND KEY WEST.
The steamship LIBERTY will be dispatched as above, from Baltimore, on TUESDAY, Dec. 4.
☞ The steamships of this line are furnished with Frazee's metallic life-boats, in addition to life-boats and apparatus required by law. ☜
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
HENRY M. WARFIELD & CO., Agents, No. 16 Spear's Wharf, Baltimore.
N. B.—Passengers by this route avoid a long distance of sea travel.

U. S. MAIL LINE TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
The regular departures of this line will hereafter be THURSDAY, at noon.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Thursday, Dec. 13.
EAGLE, GREENE, Thursday, Dec. 20.
From Pier No. 4 North River, at 12 o'clock M.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The steamer COLUMBIA will be held over for a trip, and passengers and freight will be forwarded by the elegant screw steamship
MISSISSIPPI, 2,000 tons burden, Capt. GEORGE SUMNER, to leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8.
Passenger accommodations very elegant, and not excelled. For freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY..........Dec. 3 | MONDAY..........Dec. 31
At Noon.
Passage money to Nassau...........................$45
Passage money to Havana...........................50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The fast and favorite steamship TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
PIERSON'S WEEKLY LINE.
Steamship EUTAW is now receiving freight at Pier No. 18 East River, and will positively sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 2 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS — BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. RYDER, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passengers, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The steamship GEN. GRANT will follow Dec. 15.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
DEC. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
DEC. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.
DEC. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. ——.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.
FIRST VOYAGE.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama..	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong.	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.
FREIGHT received and THROUGH BILLS OF LADING signed per OCEAN QUEEN, Dec. 1, (slow,) and per HENRY CHAUNCEY, Dec. 11, (fast,) connecting closely, as above.
For freight, through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,) Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship
FLAMBEAU, Capt. EVERSON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 6.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 13.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on FRIDAY, Dec. 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on MONDAY morning at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE FLORIDA ports, and the South and Southwest. Regular U. S. Mail Line.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.—The A 1 elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad. Bills of lading signed on board. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The GRANADA will follow WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, calling at Havana.
MATANZAS, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12.
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Dec. 15.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM NOV. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22, run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXPRESSES.

GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY,
Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Rector-st., Empire Building. Temporary office, No. 298 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.
The GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY will THIS DAY open its first line between New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, for
HEAVY FREIGHT AND PACKAGES.
They will call for and deliver promptly at the following rates:
For heavy freight to Philadelphia........ 40c. per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Baltimore........... 90c. per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Washington........ $1 20 per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Georgetown, D. C. 1 30 per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Alexandria.......... 1 60 per 100 lbs.
Packages and valuables will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other responsible Company.
The Company is arranging to rapidly open its offices at all important points through the South, and Southwest, as a full express.
This Company are prepared to pay promptly for any loss or damage that may occur.
Orders may be left at either of the above offices.
S. W. WILSON, Superintendent.
S. GWYNN, President, E. C. PECHIN, Treasurer, } No. 42 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation—indeed, for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. A Literary Union of teachers and older pupils meets one evening weekly.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, with Primary Department, E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Handsome house and grounds between Central Park and Hudson River. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial instruction. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

A. A. FAVARGER WILL GIVE A COURSE of three lessons to ladies and gentlemen who wish to learn his table of sounds and its practical application to the correct pronunciation of the French language. The ticket for this course is $5. The exercises begin on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 6, at 4 o'clock, at No. 9 University-place. Mr. Favarger will give an extemporary explanation in the French language on his mode of teaching, with illustrations and recitations, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at No. 9 University-place. Tickets 50 cents. Mr. Favarger will also give a reading in French on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock, in the same place, on which occasion he will read some portions of Hugo's "Les Travailleurs de la Mer," and will recite from Corneille, Voltaire, and Lamartine. Tickets 50 cents. Tickets to any of the preceding lessons or readings may be had at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway. Post-office Box No. 6,128.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—$100 pays for board, washing, fuel and furnished room and tuition, in common and higher English, Latin and Greek, French, German, drawing, crayoning and oil-painting, per term of 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 31.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Principal.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PUREST PARISIAN ACCENT.—Lessons in schools, classes, or to private pupils, by a French lady, eleve de la Maison Imperiale de la Legion d'Honneur, Paris, and actually a teacher in several of the best boarding schools in New-York. Apply at No. 47 West 12th-st.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

DREW SEMINARY FOR LADIES—Carmel, Putnam Co., New-York. Advantages in all departments and accommodations unsurpassed; Winter term begins Jan. 3. GEO. C. SMITH.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—TOWNSEND'S Commercial Academy, No. 260 Bowery. Private instruction, day and evening, in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, &c. Rooms for ladies; no classes.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal,
MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR GIRLS, No. 68 West 38th-st.; for boys, No. 70 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., address Miss L. M. COE, No. 68 West 38th-st. A few boarders taken.

TEACHER.—A PARISIAN LADY WISHES A few more pupils in French and music. Address Miss B. COLLIER, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL French teacher, with first-class City references, offers his services to schools and private families; evening classes; terms very moderate. Address A. M., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS adjoining; also, rooms for single gentlemen. No. 34 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS, handsomely furnished, on the second floor, with board for four persons: location between 8th and 27th streets, and 4th and 6th avs.; price must be moderate; reference. Address, for two days, A. H., Station D.

$7 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR single rooms, with board, at Dupont House, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park; gentlemen rooming together quite as reasonable.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for families and single gentlemen at the ST. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened. Single rooms from $6 per week. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

A PLEASANT ROOM WITH GOOD board in a private family for a gentleman and wife may be had by applying at No. 27 East 31st-st., near Madison-av.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with full or partial board, at No. 28 North Washington-square; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT EN suite to gentlemen without board, at No. 13 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.
The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.
JOSEPH PURCELL.

ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, centrally located and newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

FARE REDUCED.
Cabin passage $1 50; Deck $1 00. No charge for berths.
For Hartford, from foot of Chambers-st., North River, the New-York and Connecticut River Transportation Company's favorite steamer HERO, Capt. WHITE, leaves for Hartford, Middletown, and all landings on Connecticut River, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. This boat has been enlarged and remodeled throughout, and has fine staterooms and first-class passenger accommodations. For freight or passage apply to the agent, on the dock, Pier No. 30, North River. WM. L. ELLSWORTH, Sup't.

STEAMERS ARAGO AND FULTON FOR SALE.
Proposals for the purchase of the above vessels will be received at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway until the 11th of December, instant, at 12 o'clock M.
Any information desired will be given by the officer of the Company at this office.
The ARAGO will make her next regular voyage, leaving New-York on the 22d inst.
No. 7 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.

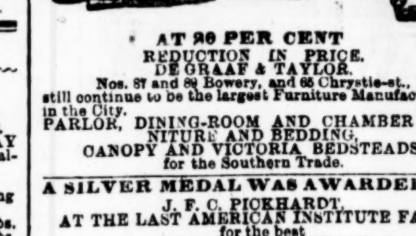
THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
North Shore Staten Island Ferry Company's boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Courtland and Dey sts. at 8:00, 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 9:00, 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 5:30 P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.— Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FURNITURE.



AT 20 PER CENT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st., still continue to be the largest Furniture Manufacturers in the City.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
CANOPY AND VICTORIA BEDSTEADS, for the Southern Trade.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO J. F. C. PICKHARDT, AT THE LAST AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, for the best EXTENSION PARLOR BEDSTEAD and UPHOLSTERY,
No. 187 Bleecker-st.—Factory Nos. 203 and 205 Sullivan-st.
Also, first-class FURNITURE on hand and made to order and warranted.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATtresses, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDENS & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free. Patent secretary bedstead. Cheap furniture en suite.

ALL WHO USE THEM PRONOUNCE SINGER'S Spring Beds superior, strong, light, durable. Cannot get out of order. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,
JEWELERS, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 6th-av., Corner 20th-st.
We have a fine stock of watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, diamonds and other precious stones. We are patentees and sole manufacturers of American cuckoo clocks, ladies' watches, with secret locket for [illegible] A. FRANKFIELD & CO'S.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
Real Estate adjoining the Morris Canal, on the south side of Orange-st., 250 feet on Orange-st., 250 feet on First-st., now occupied by Calvin Crowell as a coal-yard.
Also, four acres and twenty hundredths of an acre, situated on Third-st., on the north side of Orange-st., distant about 400 feet from Orange-st.
The above property will be sold low and on very accommodating terms to close the estate of Elias Tomkins, deceased. If desired a large part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.
Inquire of JOSEPH WARD, Executor, CALVIN CROWELL, on the premises, or L. D. TOMKINS, Orange.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE—SITUated on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.
Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.
The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.
For further particulars, inquire of or address
THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

FOR SALE—BY D. M. SEAMAN, NO. 14 PINE-ST.
SEVENTEENTH-ST.—Cor. Irving-place, very large fine house: furnished $45,000
WEST 23D-ST.—Bet. 5th and 6th avs., four-story, brown stone.............................38,000
WEST 34TH-ST.—Bet. 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown stone; possession.............................80,000
EAST 34TH-ST.—Near Lexington-av., three-story, brick: possession.............................14,500
EAST 38TH-ST.—Near Lexington-av., neat marble house; possession.............................15,000
WEST 47TH-ST.—Bet. 5th and 6th avs., four-story, brown-stone; possession.............................32,500
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—Bet. 5th and 6th avs., three-story, brick.............................14,500
WEST 36TH-ST.—Three-story, brown stone.........14,000
Also, other houses, lists of which can be obtained at the office.

VALUABLE TIMBER AND COTTON LANDS FOR SALE IN EAST FLORIDA.—These lands are heavily timbered, mostly with yellow pine, and are located conveniently to the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad, and the Suwannee and other rivers, in Suwannee and Columbia Counties, East Florida, comprising over 41,000 acres, and will be sold in sections of 640 acres and upward. To the actual settler, no lands in the South offer greater inducements for either lumbering or farming purposes; and as a permanent investment, they present to the capitalist or speculator a prospect of the highest remuneration, from new connecting railroads, and the general improvements progressing in that section of the country. For further particulars apply to WM. BRYCE & CO., No. 29 Chambers and No. 5 Reade sts., where a map of the lands can be seen.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat of the late Thomas Richardson, situated near West Farms, in Westchester County, about three miles from Central Park, and accessible from the City at all hours by steamboat and cars; contains about 90 acres; thoroughly English tiled, drained, and in a high state of cultivation, with large dwelling house in perfect order, containing all modern improvements, grounds beautifully laid out, with fine lawns, a great variety of fruit, evergreen and other trees; green houses, graperies, farm houses and outbuildings complete; the place is perfect in all of its appointments, and hardly surpassed by any in the country. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON, at his residence close by, or at No. 29 Park-place, or to SAMUEL NIMMONS, No. 15 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE HOUSE WITH TWO LOTS of ground and stable attached, on the corner of First-place and Court-st., Brooklyn; the house is brown stone, contains all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. It will be sold at a bargain as the owner is going to Europe.
ALSO
Five brick houses on 8th-st., Brooklyn, between 4th and 5th avs., near the new Prospect Park; the owner is very desirous of selling, as he is closing up his business previous to going to Europe. For further particulars apply to ALLIN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, or of S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court-st.

FOR SALE—FARM AND BUILDING SITES.— For sale at New-Rochelle, about 210 acres of land, very eligibly located, about half a mile from the depot, lying on two roads and easy of access to all parts of the land.
This land is capable of being laid out as building sites and built on at once, being very convenient to the railroad station, churches, schools, stores, &c. A large profit can be realized in a very short time. Price for the whole plot $65,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VIRGINIA COAL AND GRAZING LANDS.—A valuable tract of 32,000 acres of land, situate in Nicholas County, West Virginia, on the line of the Covington and Ohio Railroad and the James River and Kanawha Canal, for sale. For terms of sale, which are reasonable, and for other information, apply to
THOS. L. BROUN, No. 95 Liberty-st.; or
JOHN P. CROSBY, No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PROPERTY FRONTING ON three streets, one on Broadway; also, fine plot on Franklin-st. and West Broadway. Lot on Church-st.; house on Greene-st. Also, two lots; factory on Greene-st.; with up-town dwellings to suit all, from $6,000 to $50,000. Vacant lots in abundance. J. E. HATCH, No. 375 9th-av.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 44 ACRES, LOCATED IN Rockland County, 3 miles from depot; good road; two good houses, barns, &c.; well fruited; a fine spring of water close to the house, and a small stream of water running through the farm. Will sell for $5,500 if sold soon, and immediate possession given. Apply to CROCKER & HAIGHT, No. 1 Spruce-st., Tribune Buildings.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWNstone house and full lot No. 19 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; one of the most convenient and desirable situations in the City; house built for the owner; first-class and in good order; immediate possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FARM OF 120 ACRES FOR SALE ON the Long Island Railroad; highly productive, large orchard, commodious buildings, well adapted for dairy, grain or fruit. Apply to J. DICKINSON, No. 83 Beekman-st., up-stairs, between 1 and 3 P. M., on Wednesday, the 5th inst.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

SARATOGA RESIDENCE FOR SALE— Nine rooms, in perfect order; large lot; quiet location. Price $2,000; half cash, the balance on time; the furniture at a valuation if desired. Address OWNER, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A SPLENDID NEW BROWN-STONE high-stoop house for sale cheap, five minutes' walk from Central Park; house and location first-class; immediate possession. Inquire on premises, No. 93 60th-st., north side, near Lexington-av., of JOHN GLASS.

FOR SALE—IN LEXINGTON-AV., A HANDsome three-story white marble house, in perfect order, near 36th-st.; also, a very convenient and desirable corner house and stable in Williamsburgh; price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON MERCER-ST., WEST SIDE, near Houston-st., a lot 25x100, with large building; rents for $28,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES FOR sale cheap for cash, on Lexington-av. and 40th-st. Immediate possession. J. M. COBURN.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR LEASE, FOR A term of years, three or four lots, within the area bounded by Chambers, Canal Elm and Greenwich sts. Address, stating price and locality, J. YOUNGS, No. 386 9th-st., N. Y.

WANTED—TO LEASE, WITH PRIVILEGE OF purchasing, a small well-improved farm in the immediate vicinity of New-York. Address AGRICULTURE, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO LET—A SUITE OF FINE OFFICES AT NO. 156 Broadway, Manhattan Building; rooms Nos. 8 and 9; also choice desk room at Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, Room No. 8. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A LARGE SIZE HALL bedroom, with gas, stove, third story, south; family private; terms $10 per week. Call at No. 208 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.

TO LEASE ON A GROUND RENT FOR twenty years, a large lot on Union-square. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FEW NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let at reasonable rates, to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 26 Lexington-av., corner of 28th-st.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS IN BOWERY, near 4th-st.; parlor, kitchen and two bedrooms. Apply at No. 55 4th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE NEIGHBORhood, rooms for two gentlemen, without board. Address Box No. 159 Post-office, stating location and price.

DESK ROOM WANTED—BY A BROKER. Address B. T. M., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

LECTURES.

"ACROSS THE CONTINENT,"
HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 8.
Mr. Colfax, by request of many eminent citizens, will give his Lecture as above.
GEN. STEWART L. WOODFORD, Lieut.-Governor Elect, will preside.
Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents. For sale at the Tribune Office; American News Co., No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway; Sheldon & Co., No. 498 Broadway; James Miller, No. 522 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway; and MacFarland's, corner Broadway and 23d-st.
Lecture at 8; Doors open at 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO JERUSALEM.
Lecture by Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, at Lee-avenue R. D. Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Choice singing will accompany the lecture. Tickets 50 cents; can be obtained at the door.

A. A. FAVARGER GIVES AN EXTEMPORARY explanation, in the French language, on his mode of teaching, with illustrations and recitations, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Also, a reading in French of some portions of Victor Hugo's *Les Travailleurs de la Mer*, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock; both at No. 9 University-place. Tickets, 50 cents, procured at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway. A course of three lessons in French pronunciation. See "Instruction."

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN WILL DELIVER a lecture for the benefit of the North New-York M. E. Mission at National Hall, 4th-av., Harlem, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Dec. 5, to commence at 8 o'clock. Subject: *Luxury and the Fine Arts*. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the door.

THE THIRD IN COURSE OF FREE LECtures will be delivered in Western Branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 75 Varick-street, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. THOMAS STREET. Subject—*Mental Dissipation*. Public invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE.
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE.
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) Dec. 5.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) Dec. 5.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) Dec. 5.
EDWIN BOOTH IN 2 TWO 2 TWO 2 TWO CHARACTERS, AS THE STRANGER, (first time,) and as DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

MAX MARETZEK'S GRAND ITALIAN OPERA, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, at 8 o'clock. Fifth subscription night, will be presented Meyerbeer's celebrated opera,
THE HUGUENOTS,
With entirely new and brilliant costumes, appointments and properties, military band, &c., and a most complete cast, including
SENORA CARMAN POCH, SIGNOR A. RONCONI, MME. NATALI TESTA, MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI, BERNARDI, FOSSATI, MULLER, &c.
Conductor.............................CARL BERGMANN
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, only night of FAUST.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 8, at 1 o'clock, GRAND ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER..............................DIRECTOR
MR. GEORGE JORDAN, so long and favorably known to THE NEW-YORK PUBLIC, WILL MAKE HIS FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA, AFTER AN ABSENCE OF SEVERAL YEARS, AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE AT AN EARLY DATE, in a new version of Sir Walter Scott's romance, entitled THE MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD, as performed by him at the ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE UPWARD OF 200 NIGHTS.
During Mr. JORDAN'S absence he has been PERFORMING A SERIES OF BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENTS IN THE PRINCIPAL LONDON THEATRES AND THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..............................MAX MARETZEK
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 8,
THE GRAND SPECTACULAR OPERA,
THE STAR OF THE NORTH.
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
Miss AMALIA M. HAUCK.
BARAGLI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this morning in Brooklyn, at the box-office of the Academy, and in New-York at the ticket-office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRENCH OPERA.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5, 1866,
THE CAID,
Comic Opera in two acts. Music by Ambroise Thomas.
LE MAITRE DE CHAPELLE,
Opera in one act. Music by Paer.
Prices of Admission—Orchestra, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; gallery, 50 cents.
Ticket Offices at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and in New-York at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, AND 985 BROADWAY.

LAST NIGHTS AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE of the great drama,
Long Strike
With its GRAND CAST, SUPERB SCENERY and MAGNIFICENT ENSEMBLE.

GREAT MASONIC FAIR, IN AID OF THE HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,
WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 5, AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER GRAND AND CROSBY.
The display of goods will be unusually attractive, and presents advantages for those wishing to purchase for the Holidays.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.
STEINWAY HALL.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1866,
Mr. KENNEDY,
The celebrated Scottish Vocalist, whose vocal illustrations of the national minstrelsy of Scotland have been received with the greatest enthusiasm for upwards of two hundred nights in London, at the Hanover-square Rooms, the Egyptian Hall and the Music Hall, Store-street, Bedford-square, and all the principal towns in Scotland, will give one of his
POPULAR ENTERTAINMENTS
on the humorous, pathetic and descriptive
SONGS OF SCOTLAND,
interspersed with anecdotes and remarks, illustrative of Scottish manners and customs of the Olden Time.
MISS KENNEDY WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANO.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

STEINWAY HALL.
FOURTH WEDNESDAY POPULAR
FOURTH WEDNESDAY POPULAR
CONCERT.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.
second appearance of
Mr. JULIUS EICHBERG,
the celebrated composer and violinist.
Mr. W. J. HILL, Tenor.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
Mr. THEO. THOMAS and his CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS EXTRA.

GRAND BOOTH MATINEE.
WEDNESDAY, 5TH, at 12½ o'clock,
EDWIN BOOTH IN TWO CHARACTERS.
THE STRANGER, (first time,)
DON CÆSAR.

GRAND CHARITABLE FAIR AND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL,
in aid of the maintenance and Education of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors.
AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.
We, the Officers and Managers of "the Home and School," for the Education and Maintenance of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors, earnestly solicit the sympathy and coöperation in our Fair and Grand Presentation Festival, of all who desire with us to see "the Home and School enabled to receive and care for all needy ones, who seek its shelter and protection.
Mrs. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, President.
Mrs. Chas. P. Daly, Acting President.
Mrs. Maj.-Gen. J. C. Fremont, 1st Vice-Pres'd't.
Mrs. Robert Foster, 2d Vice-President.
Mrs. John S. Voorhies, Treasurer.
Mrs. David Hoyt, Secretary.
Mrs. Wm. S. Hillyer, Corresponding Secretary.
Mrs. Hervey G. Law, Manager.
Mrs. J. J. Van Dalsem, Manager.
Managers—Mrs. W. Germond, Mrs. E. Clifford Wadsworth, Mrs. Nelson Place, Mrs. W. Berrian, Mrs. H. J. Sherman, Mrs. C. Mailler, Mrs. Wm. Mailler, Mrs. Henry Batjer, Mrs. James Gillies.
The Fair will open on the 10th of December and continue two weeks, at the PUBLIC HALL, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., New-York. To be concluded by the
GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL,
TO BE HELD AT
COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, under the musical direction of THEODORE THOMAS, Esq. On which occasion a Committee will be chosen by the audience to award
$100,000 IN PRESENTS
in such lawful manner as they may determine. For the Festival there will be issued
200,000 TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH
AND
200,000 PRESENTS, BEING ONE TO EACH TICKET HOLDER.
LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.
1 Present in United States Greenbacks.........$10,000
1 Splendid Country Residence in Westchester Co., near New-York City.........12,000
1 Corner House and Lot, Jamaica, Avenue E.........4,000
1 House and Lot, adjoining above.........3,000
1 House and Lot in Brooklyn, N. Y.........8,000
1 Carriage, Horses and Harness, (Complete).........2,500
1 Grand Piano (Steinway).........1,500
3 Lots in Harlem, City of New-York, $1,500 each.........4,500
1 Set of Diamonds (Ring, Ear-Rings, and Pin).........1,000
1 Paid up policy of Life Insurance for.........5,000
1 "Ellis' Patent Hot Water Apparatus," for Heating Dwellings.........1,000
1 Oil Painting of Gen. U. S. Grant.........250
15 Gents fine Gold Lever Watches, at $200.........3,000
15 Ladies' fine Gold Lever Watches, at $125.........1,875
1 Elegant 1st Premium "Empire" Sewing Machine.........150
20 Silver plated Tea Setts, at $75.........1,500
100 Celebrated "Empire" Sewing Machines now on exhibition at their Warerooms, No. 616 Broadway.........7,500
1000 Copies (2 Vols. each) being a complete illustrated History of the War, by Mrs. Ann Stephens.........7,000
250 Gold Pens, Pencils, and Sleeve Buttons, at $6.........1,500
500 Table and Tea Spoons and Napkin Rings, at $5.........2,500
1000 Call Bells and plated Fruit Knives, at $3.........3,000
The balance to consist of the following articles, viz.: Musical Instruments, Parlor and Office Furniture, Writing Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes, Music Boxes, Kid Gloves, Photograph Albums, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Gents Fob Chains, Ladies' Gold Watch Chains, Opera Glasses, Black Walnut Picture Frames, Gentlemen's Fashionable Silk Hats, Ladies' Newest Style Dress Hats, American Emblem Cards for Parlor Amusement, Engravings and Card Photographs of distinguished Personages, Ladies' and Gents Riding Whips, Buffalo Robes, Ladies' Mink Furs, Gents Fur Collars and Gloves, &c., amounting to.........24,225
Making in the Aggregate 200,000 Presents, valued at.........$100,000
HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS.
Orders may be sent to us inclosing the money, from $1 to $25 in a registered letter at our risk, with stamp for return postage. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by express, at the following
CLUB RATES.

5 tickets to one address	$4 50	40 tickets to one address	$35 00
10 tickets to one address	9 00	50 tickets to one address	43 00
20 tickets to one address	17 50	100 tickets to one address	85 00
30 tickets to one address	26 25		

Address all orders and communications to
THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors, } No. 616 Broadway, New-York.
Or to N. H. DAVIS, Agent for the Home and School.
SPECIAL NOTICES.
We take pleasure in acknowledging, on behalf of the Home and School, the liberal donation of $500 made by Empire Sewing Machine Company, of No. 616 Broadway, New-York.
Donations to the Fair will be gratefully received and acknowledged at this office.
THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors, No. 616 Broadway.

SECURED SEATS FOR ALL THE OPERAS and theatres can be had for any night this week. Our charges are 25 and 50 cents each, according to location, at the Ristori Ticket Office, at Chickering & Sons, No. 652 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

To which has just been added
A LIVING GIRAFFE, OVER 15 FEET HIGH, the only one on this continent; it must be seen in all its colossal magnificence to be appreciated.

PERFORMANCE EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,
IN THE NEW AND SPLENDID ARENA,
in which will be introduced by PROFESSOR HALL THE CAMEL, BUFFALO, KEBU, 3-HORNED BULL, PERFORMING ELEPHANT, JENNY LIND.
The modern Grimaldi, JOHN FOSTER, will introduce the WONDERFULLY EDUCATED MULES, THE TRICK PONIES AND PERFORMING MONKEYS.
MONS. DAVIS, THE LION-KING, WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD ANIMALS.
THE ANIMALS WILL BE FED IN PRESENCE OF VISITORS at 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.
AFTERNOON AT 2 AND EVENING AT 7½,
The beautiful domestic drama of
OLD ADAM,
BY THE TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY.
MISS EMMA FOSTER, AGED 5 YEARS, IN IRISH LILT.
DANCES BY MISS EMMA SHELL AND GEN. GRANT, JR.
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
JOHN TOLLETT, THE IRISH FAT BOY, AGED SIXTEEN YEARS, WEIGHS 526 POUNDS. MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS. 2 GIANTS AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER..............................Director
Do not fail to see the beautiful and very successful drama,
THE LONG STRIKE,
before it is withdrawn.
LAST NIGHTS ABSOLUTELY
LAST NIGHTS ABSOLUTELY
of Dion Boucicault's wonderfully-popular drama,
THE LONG STRIKE.
The scenery and ensemble superb, and the acting will long remain in the memory of
THE THOUSANDS WHO HAVE SEEN IT,
as one of the most perfect character presentations known to the modern drama.
Each character seems as though especially written by the great modern dramatist for the person who enacts it in
THE GREAT CAST AT THE OLYMPIC.
LASTS NIGHTS OF
Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH'S great impersonation of the "Crazy Enthusiast," NOAH LEAROYD.
LAST NIGHTS OF
Mr. STODDART'S famous rendition of MONEYPENNY,
"I'M BOUND TO SEE THE THING THROUGH."
Say the able critics of the TIMES, *Tribune, World, Express, Post, News, Dispatch, Mercury* and the entire New-York Press:
WHO MISSES SEEING STODDART'S "MONEYPENNY," MISSES SEEING THE VERY FIRST CHARACTER RENDITION KNOWN TO THE AMERICAN DRAMA.
LAST NIGHTS OF MISS KATE NEWTON, in the delicate and touching phases of the life of the humble Factory Girl.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE GREAT CAST.
Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH, Mr. HARMON, Mr. STRANSE, Mr. A. BECK, Mr. J. BOYD, Mr. KENWAY, Mr. T. HIND, Mr. C. A. BURKE, Mr. WM. BARRON, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. STODDART, Mr. J. MOORE, Mr. PRESTON, Mr. J. MORAN WARD, Mr. JAS. WARD, Mr. LEIGH, Mr. GILLETT, Mr. DALY, Mr. E. T. SINCLAIR, Mr. PETERSON, Miss KATE NEWTON, Miss GEORGIE TELBIN, Miss ALICE HARRISON, Miss T. WOOD.
Last nights of the incomparable groups of supernumeraries, giving such life-like character to the GREAT MANCHESTER STRIKE.
This GREAT DRAMA, replete with telling points, and giving an evening's amusement not unmixed with higher aims and results, provoking the admiration of every one, even the most blasé of theatrical quid nuncs,
MUST BE WITHDRAWN
at the termination of this week.
THIS EVENING, in addition to the LONG STRIKE, will be presented
ROBSON. ROBSON.
The irresistibly funny comedian, ROBSON, in an entirely new farce comedy, for the first time in New-York.
JONES' BABY. JONES' BABY.
The farce is sustained by a number of the very best artists in the Company, and has probably never before in its existence received such a thoroughly enjoyable rendition as THIS NIGHT AT THE OLYMPIC.
In active preparation, with magnificent and romantic scenery, the great London success,
THE MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD,
which ran over Three Hundred Nights at the Royal Lyceum Theatre.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK, GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
Admission to all parts of the theatre, 50 cents; children, 25 cents to Matinee.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mr. STUART has the honor to announce that on FRIDAY, Dec. 7, EDWIN BOOTH will make his second appearance in Brooklyn in his great role of
RICHELIEU,
sustained by
Mlle. SCHELLER,
Mr. BARTON HILL,
Mr. J. N. GOTTHOLD,
and a powerful cast.
The piece will be presented with the same costumes, properties and appliances as at the Winter Garden.
Seats may now be secured.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
FRENCH OPERA AND COMEDY.
ADMISSION—Orchestra, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; dress circle, $1; gallery, 50 cents.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 7½ P. M.,
Massee's favorite Opera in two acts,
GALATHEE,
With
Mlle. NADDIE..................as..................GALATHEE
Mr. WILHELM..................as..................PYGMALION
LE ROMAN D'UNE HEURE,
Comedy in one act, by Hoffmann.
Ticket-offices at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

LAST NIGHTS AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE of the great drama,
Long Strike
With its GRAND CAST, SUPERB SCENERY and MAGNIFICENT ENSEMBLE.

GRAND BOOTH MATINEE.
WEDNESDAY, 5TH, at 12½ o'clock,
EDWIN BOOTH IN TWO CHARACTERS.
THE STRANGER, (first time,)
DON CÆSAR.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..............................Director.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
will be presented a most varied
PROGRAMME OF NOVELTIES,
introducing the justly celebrated artists,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
ROBERT STICKNEY,
EL NINO EDDIE,
and the entire strength of the
LARGEST AND BEST CIRCUS TROUPE
ever brought together on this Continent.

THE FIFTH EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES
is now open at the
STUDIO BUILDING, 10TH-ST.
ADMISSION FREE.

MR. WEHLI, THE GREAT PIANIST,
Will give one
MORNING CONCERT,
SATURDAY, Dec. 8, 1866,
AT IRVING HALL.
Doors open at 10½, to begin at 11 o'clock.
The following artists will assist Mr. Wehli:
Miss KATE McDONALD, Soprano.
Mr. JULIUS EICHBERG, Violinist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
Tickets $1 cents.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS.
SECOND MORNING CONCERT of Signor SEVERINI and Mr. A. H. PEASE, TO-DAY, Dec. 5, at 3 o'clock. Doors open at 2½.
Miss Nettie Sterling, prima donna contralto; Mr. G. W. Colby, pianist.
Tickets $1. For sale at Steinway's, No. 71 East 14th-st.; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Macoy & Herwig's, 112 Broadway, and at Ticket Agency, 985 Broadway.

AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
BY DODWORTH'S FULL BAND,
(40 pieces,)
HARVEY DODWORTH, Leader.
Every Tuesday afternoon during the skating season,
at the FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING PARK.
Programmes advertised two days in advance.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND EVERY AFTERNOON.

"THE BONNIE BROWN COTTAGE."
A full supply of this popular song now on hand.
C. M. TREMAINE, No. 481 Broadway.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the ARTIST FUND SOCIETY is now open at the Galleries of the National Academy of Design, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MME. MONTANIA'S
SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS,
25 cents per dozen.
No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st.

VALENTINE VOUSDEN.
VALENTINE VOUSDEN.
VALENTINE VOUSDEN.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 5,
will be presented for the first time in two years,
MR. LESTER WALLACK'S
Original Comic Play, in five acts, entitled
CENTRAL PARK;
OR,
THE HOUSE WITH TWO DOORS.
With entirely new Park scenery, costumes, appointments and excellent cast.
Wyndham Otis..............................Mr. Lester Wallack
(His original character.)
Mr. Kerr Flamberry..............................Mr. John Gilbert
Robert Crutch, from England..............Mr. A. W. Young
(His original character.)
Harry Dunsford..............................Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Mr. Myrtle..............................Mr. W. H. Norton
(His original character.)
Skeesicks, a boatman..............Mr. J. C. Williamson
Bayley..............................Mr. Pope
Grabbles, a City policeman..............Mr. Leonard
Dobbles, a Central Park policeman........Mr. T. Graham
William..............................Mr. Ward
Mrs. Kerr Flamberry..............Miss Mary Gannon
(Her original character.)
Flora Myrtle..............Miss Madeline Henriques
(Her original character.)
Bridget Tooligan..............Mrs. John Sefton
Mittens..............................Miss M. Barrett
ACT 1.—EXTERIOR OF MR. FLAMBERRY'S HOUSE AND GARDEN, NEAR CENTRAL PARK.
In this act will be shown how a trifling circumstance may lead to a grave error.
ACT 2.—EXTERIOR OF MR. FLAMBERRY'S HOUSE, AS BEFORE.
In this act will be shown how the effects of one mistake may possibly produce one or two more.
ACT 3.—BACHELOR'S APARTMENT IN EAST 26TH-ST.
This act is somewhat explanatory—slightly puzzling, tolerably quarrelsome, and a little pugilistic; there is no improvement, however, in the position of the parties concerned, but rather the reverse.
ACT 4.—DRAWING-ROOM IN FLAMBERRY'S HOUSE.
In this act affairs are wound up to a state of confusion and desperation that nothing but some fortunate chance can unravel.
ACT 5.—THE LAKE AT CENTRAL PARK WITH ALL THE EFFECTS OF FOLIAGE, ROCK AND WATER.
The characters of the Drama are now placed in an amphibious position, much of the action occurring on land and much on water. Whether the parties concerned are eventually released from the dilemma, and if so, how—will be revealed in the
DENOUEMENT.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK
every evening during the week, in the following favorite and brilliant series of performances:
THURSDAY, Dec. 6—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
FRIDAY, Dec. 7—CENTRAL PARK.
SATURDAY, Dec. 8—CENTRAL PARK.
During Mr. Wallack's engagement (which must necessarily be limited) he will appear in an entirely
NEW AND ORIGINAL CHARACTER
in a new
COMIC DRAMA,
replete with novel and picturesque effects—now in active rehearsal, and which will shortly be produced—written by T. W. ROBERTSON and ARTEMUS WARD, Esqs., entitled
"OURS!"
and also in Mrs. Inchbald's standard comedy,
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.
Due notice will be given of its production and of the repetition of the exceedingly droll comedy of
RURAL FELICITY.
Box-office open from 8 till 4 daily.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..............WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT DOES NOT ADVERTISE IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF
THE BLACK CROOK.
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
together with
SILVER CASCADE
AND THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK,
on which occasion the prices will be
ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers..............Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
FIFTH AND LAST WEEK
of Daly's great drama of the passions, of
GRIFFITH GAUNT,
with a great cast of characters, including Miss Eliza Newton, Miss Sallie Hinckley, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gomersal, Messrs. J. W. Lanergan, Lewis Baker, Mark Smith and others.
THE DUEL A LA MORT,
THE LANCASHIRE FAIR,
POLE-CLIMBING—LIVE PIG CHASE—RUSTIC DANCE, &c.
GRIFFITH GAUNT MATINEE on SATURDAY at 1 P. M.
In preparation the Parisian Fairy Spectacle,
CENDRILLON.
A family circle (admission 50 cents) has been fitted up, and is now open.

GRAND BOOTH MATINEE.
WEDNESDAY, 5TH,
at 12½ o'clock,
EDWIN BOOTH
IN
TWO
CHARACTERS.
THE STRANGER,
(first time,)
DON CÆSAR.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
MISS FANNY HERRING'S REAPPEARANCE.
ADRIENNE, ADRIENNE;
OR, THE SECRET OF A LIFE;
a new sensation play from the French, produced with all its original effects. COMIC PANTOMIME AND DRAMA. Dramatic Company, Pantomime and Ballet Troupe.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor..............Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
First Nights of the new Pantomime of
TOM-TOM, THE PIPER'S SON.
New and Gorgeous Scenery, Machinery, Tricks and Transformations, including the
SPLENDID SHADOW PANTOMIME.
TWO DRAMAS.

LAST NIGHTS AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE of the great drama,
Long Strike
With its GRAND CAST, SUPERB SCENERY and MAGNIFICENT ENSEMBLE.

GERMAN THALIA THEATRE,
No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, 1866,
Second appearance of Mr. Bogumil Dawison in his great characters of HARLEIGH and BONJOUR.

MISS ROSE EYTINGE
Will make her first appearance at the OLYMPIC THEATRE,
As LUCY ASHTON, in the new dramatization of Sir Walter Scott's
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS,
Fifth-av. Opera House, adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
FOURTH WEEK. A TRIP TO THE MOON.
FRESH LOT OF PASSENGERS THIS WEEK.
NATIONAL EMBLEM IN THE SKY.
BEAUTIFUL TABLEAU—GODDESS OF LIBERTY.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ P. M.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 BROADWAY.
GRAND TRIUMPH OF THE NEW COMPANY.
THIS WEEK, MATRIMONY, Babes in the Wood.
THIS WEEK, CITY CARS, Surprise Party.
THIS WEEK, BLACK STATUE, The Great Quartette.
THIS WEEK, The Only LEON, Carnival Venice.
THIS WEEK, The Popular Grand Trio Tu
THIS WEEK, EDWIN KELLY, Sol quest anima.

GREAT MASONIC FAIR,
IN AID OF THE HALL AND ASYLUM FUND, AT THE CORNER OF GRAND AND CROSBY STS.
Opens WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1866. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets $1.
Contributors are requested to send in their goods without delay.

RESERVED SEATS
For the Theatres and Opera to be had at the Metropolitan Hotel Railroad Ticket Office.
H. M. ADAMS, Agent.

ORGAN EXHIBITION AND CONCERT— Church of the Covenant, Park-av., corner 35th-st., THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 8 o'clock, on which occasion the large organ built by L. U. Stuart will be again exhibited by the celebrated organists Geo. W. Morgan and Geo. F. Bristow. Vocalists: Mr. Ernest Perring, tenor and Mr. J. S. Cooper, bass. Tickets $1; to be had of the Sexton of the Church, at Stuart's organ factory, corner of Houston-st. and Bowery, and at the music-stores.

LADIES' FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CHURCH OF ST. JAMES will open at the Public Hall, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, and remain open three days only.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS.—FOR SALE—A FINE, LARGE picture of John the Baptist; about 4 feet by 5; painted by Muller; a capital work for students to study the anatomy of the human form. Apply to Mr. LAWRENCE, Janitor, No. 35 William-st., fourth story.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the fashionable quadrilles and figures of the German.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., now open for the reception of pupils on Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

DE GARMO'S BOOK—THIRD EDITION— Containing full descriptions of all the quadrilles, figures of the German cotillon, &c., now ready; price 50 cents. Apply at or address No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

MEETINGS.

EQUAL RIGHTS CONVENTION
AT
COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 7½ o'clock, FRIDAY MORNING, Dec. 7, at 10 o'clock, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
Speakers: Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Parker Pillsbury, Frances D. Gage, Lucy Stone, Henry B. Blackwell, Rev. Olympia Brown, Bessie Bisbee, Charles Lenox Remond, Emma Hardinge, Susan B. Anthony, and others.
Admission to the day session, free; to evening sessions, 25 cents. Tickets to be had at the American News Company, Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway; Miller's, Broadway; McFarland's, corner of 5th-av. and 23d-st., and at the door.
Working women, who will call for them, will be supplied with complimentary tickets at the rooms of the "Working Women's Protective Union," 30 White-st.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Barnard J.—Oyer and Terminer—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
879	Nichols vs. Kelly.	2281	Wyman vs. Birch.
889	Same vs. Same.	2229	Waring vs. The Ind. Fire Ins. Co.
675	Kinne vs. Ford.	1005	Hartman vs. N. Y. San. and Chem. Comp. Man. Co.
1685	Hutchinson vs. Allen.	2299	Mark vs. Gage.
743	Chamberlain vs. Sailsbury.	2249	Meade vs. Kaw.
883	Benton vs. Myers.	1037	Carey vs. Schutzar.
2135	Bernhardt vs. Hammond.	1893	Stephens vs. Donaldson.
2071	Genet vs. Hewland.	563	Hartley vs. James.
1571	Foster vs. Willard.	2453	Ward vs. Dillon.
855	Buncke vs. Kelly, Sheriff.		
1879	Del Banco vs. Eastman.		

Part II.—Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1166	Birchard vs. Smith.	2396	Essig vs. Krebsl.
1820	McGearty vs. Pettigrew.	2398	Cahn vs. Lannoy.
1864	Klater vs. Carpenter.	2400	Copelin vs. Bartlett.
2376	Brouwer vs. the Mayor, &c.	2404	Atkins vs. Cathier.
1878	Ledoux vs. the G. T. R. Co.	2408	Lawrence vs. Clurman.
1884	Detorer vs. the H. Bros. Oil Co.	2410	Brown vs. Mancci.
1886	Mott vs. Holmes.	2412	St. Jurgo vs. Van Tassel.
1888	Birchard vs. Smith.	2414	Manning vs. Robinson.
1890	Finn vs. Braynard.	2416	Flynn vs. the Mayor, &c.
1892	Allen vs. Kenealy.	2418	Caleb vs. Higley.

Part III.—Held by ——, J., at No. 73 Duane-street. Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1284	Rexford vs. Seventh-avenue Railroad Co.	1483	Venoist vs. Pinckney.
1469	Anderson vs. Smith.	1597	Statesin vs. The City of Brooklyn.
1669	Dusenbury vs. The Len. Fire Insurance Company.	170	Roe vs. Allaire.
1670	Dusenbury vs. The GlobeFire Insurance Company.	987	Rohrscheit vs. Stevens.
1671	Dusenbury vs. The Croton Fire Insurance Company.	2069	Coughlan vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company.
1672	Dusenbury vs. The K. Co. Fire Insurance Company.	1379	Haggerty vs. Bernstein.
1673	Dusenbury vs. The P. Fire Insurance Company.	1380	Wilmerding vs. Bernstein.
1674	Dusenbury vs. The Int. Fire Insurance Company.	1989	Bryant vs. Hessell.
		861	Ballatine vs. Henry.
		1623	Merrick vs. Haley.
		1625	Hanson vs. Hicks.
		1627	Tilton vs. Dusenbury et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—The following is an addition to the regular First Monday Motion Calendar as published Dec. 3.

Nos.		Nos.	
115	Stevens vs. Capen.	138	Gentil vs. Chaplain.
116	Robbins vs. The N. Y. and Santa Fe Mining Company.	139	Tanner vs. Morton, &c.
117	Trundy vs. Brown, et al.	140	Nichols vs. Harris.
118	In re. the assessment for a Sewer in 73d-st., between 3d and 4th avenues.	141	Babcock et al. vs. Russell.
119	Moker vs. Barmore.	142	King et al. vs. Eddy.
120	Hudson vs. Baker.	143	Myer vs. Montgomery et al.
121	Everett vs. Garrison.	144	Egan vs. Egan.
122	DeWitt vs. Black.	145	Work vs. Tighe.
123	Killy vs. Hutchison.	146	Savage vs. Kane et al.
124	The Mich. So. and N. Ind. R. R. Co. vs. Brown et al.	147	Terry vs. Clute.
125	Brown et al vs. The Mich. So. and N. Ind. R. R. Co.	148	Brown vs. Burrell, Jr.
126	Wiesner vs. Wiesner.	149	Pompily vs. Foster.
127	Martine vs. Van Doran.	150	Baxter vs. Babcock.
128	ThePacific Mail Steamship Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.	151	Fremont vs. Leamer.
129	Fairgreave vs. Peel.	152	Fremont vs. The Un. Pa. Railway Co., E. D.
130	Elwin vs. The East, New-York and Jamaica Railroad Co.	153	Boucher vs. Kings.
131	Dale vs. Winston.	154	Bell vs. Sutton.
132	Wright vs. Winston.	155	Jones vs. Palmer.
133	Mueller vs. Schmidt.	156	Nocheresse vs. Nocheresse.
134	Jones vs. Palmer.	157	Hendricks vs. Starek.
135	Ryder vs. Cutting.	158	Harris vs. Mintz.
136	Stratton vs. Holstein.	159	Caldwell et al. vs. Hadfield et al.
137	Eagleton vs. Pratt.	160	Levy vs. Levy.
		161	Wiard vs. Wiard.
		162	In re. the Pet of Rome et al.
		163	Phillips vs. Phineas.
		164	Baldwin vs. Hayder et al.
		165	Wyman vs. Birch.

The following is the calendar for to-day:

Nos.		Nos.	
20	Gottsberger vs. Corwin.	37	Ostray vs. Reimer.
28	Eager vs. Mills.	46	Good vs. DeLavalette.
34	Greer vs. The D. S. Mines, &c.	51	Plume vs. Munn.
		52	Brown vs. Gregory.

The general call is No. 58—In re Harden vs. Fine.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by ——, J., at No. 73 Duane-street.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Demurrers.

Nos.		Nos.	
17	Floto vs. Osgood.	28	Mercer vs. Pollard.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.		Nos.	
173	Marvin vs. Hoffman.	181	Calhoun vs. Ketchum.
174	Elliott vs. Wood.	182	Moore vs. Pine.
180	—— vs. ——.	183	Lewis vs. Anson.
175	Wilson vs Gilender.	185	Hart vs. Wood.
176	Williams vs. Hay.	186	Schottler vs. Smith.
177	Hammersley vs. Byrne.	187	Cohen vs. Jackson.
178	Dunham vs. Newell.	188	Walker vs. Albertson.
179	McCray vs. McCray.	191	Sommers vs. Adams.
180	Taylor vs. Ketchum.	192	Johnson vs. Kelly.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1561	Cossins vs. The Mayor, &c.	1461	Spath vs. Maitland.
2771	Casey vs. The Same.	1317	Burrows vs. Law.
2545	Turner vs. Graham.	2411	Howell vs. Kelly.
2515	Walson vs. The Same.	2413	Quick vs. Downer.
1653	Ireland vs. Delavan.	2415	Bergman vs. Peyser.
1237	Lynch vs. McDonald.	1217	Pinckney vs. Lynch.
1855	Cuff vs. O'Reilly.	1749	Ford vs. Townsend.
		2475	Shepard vs. Roesch.

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.

Adjourned to Thursday, at 11 o'clock.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1640	McCuvre vs. Converse.	1663	Harmon vs. Keyes.
1657	Schutz vs. Bentley.	1756	Phillips vs. Sullivan.
1156	Waterbury vs. Shipman.	1297	Corie vs. Burgess.
1543	Van Dyke vs. Hatch.	1298	Reynolds vs. Secor.
683	Abernethy vs. Bird.	1176	Phillips vs. Dawley.
1652	Anderson vs. Kiten.	1403	Brintnall vs. Shipman.
1697	Dalton vs. Taylor, &c.	1580	Darrow vs. Harold.
		1614	Snell vs. Van Horston.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Adjourned until Thursday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MARINE COURT.

Held by Hearn, J.—Calendar will be called at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	Reed vs. Sheridan.		Hall vs. Gregory.
2	Edgerton vs. Hadden.		Courtney vs. Johnson.
3	Sherwood vs. Taylor.	155	Palmer vs. Solomon.
4	Metzler vs. Schoefer.		Meyers vs. Spriager.
6	Willis vs. Rochfeldt.	20	Shay vs. Cohen.
10	Brandt vs. Shears.	21	Danzer vs. Kling.
11	Mason vs. Williams.	22	Same vs. Same.
15	Ritter vs. Livingston.	23	Mason vs. Van Dyke.
17	Stilwell vs. Underhill.	24	Underhill vs. Waluron.
19	McKenna vs. Brogden.	25	Richard vs. Roberts.

An Action Against an Insurance Company for Repairing a Building Improperly.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III—DEC. 3.

Before Justice Mullen and a Jury.

Edgar T. Ryder vs. *The Commonwealth Insurance Company.*—This action is brought to recover damages against the Company under the following circumstances: The plaintiff was the owner of the six-story building No. 58 Fulton-street, in this City. The defendants insured the building for the sum of $4,000. On or about the 4th day of June, 1864, a fire broke out on the fourth floor of the building, and before it was extinguished the third, fourth, fifth and sixth stories were pretty thoroughly burned out, and considerable damage was done to the floor below. After the fire, the Company elected, as they had a right to do, to repair the building, and it is claimed by the plaintiff that they undertook to put it in as good condition as it was previous to the fire, instead of paying the loss in money. Plaintiff now insists that they made patchwork of it; having, from motives of economy, had the work done as cheaply as possible. The trial of the case will be resumed on Wednesday morning.

For plaintiff, Ex-Judge Slosson and C. B. Hart, Esq.; for defendants, N. B. Hoxie, Esq.

United States Commissioner's Office.

Before Commissioner Betts.

Samuel Crossing was brought before the Commissioner yesterday, charged with appropriating and selling United States postage stamps contrary to law. The testimony in the case reveals something novel in the line of offences against the Government.

James Gayter testified—I am special agent of the Post-office Department; on the 2d inst. the defendant called at the Post-office and handed to the clerk nine 90-cent postage stamps, and asked if they were good; the clerk brought the defendant to me, and he said he found the stamps in an envelop in Broadway, corner of Wall-street; he said he was employed at No. 382 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, by his uncle; he had no occupation in New-York, but was over here on pleasure; Mr. Nichols, an officer of the American Bank Note Company, came in after this conversation, and further conversation ensued, in the course of which defendant admitted that he was an assistant book-keeper in the American Bank Note Company; that he had taken these stamps from a drawer in the office of the Company, and had taken them to a stamp-dealer who had a stand in front of the Custom-house: the American Bank Note Company print these stamps by contract for Government; Mr. Nichols said these stamps were a part of proof sheet of stamps printed on Indian paper and kept in a drawer of the Company, and that twenty-four stamps were missing from the sheet; somebody had cut them off. The impression I drew was that they were not intended to be issued as postage stamps; these stamps are not gummed nor perforated; not in the usual condition in which they are distributed to the Postmasters for sale; the American Bank Note Company is a private corporation, contracting to make stamps for the Post-office Department; defendant is not a member of the Company.

The prisoner was committed for trial.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Joel Garavear, who was accused of manufacturing cigars in Hartford, Conn., without having made the proper returns to the Internal Revenue Collector, was brought up before the Commissioner for further examination yesterday. It was stated that he had given bail for his appearance before the Hartford authorities on the same charge. On this ground the Commissioner discharged him.

Suit to Recover a Gold Deposit.

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS COURT.

Before Malcolm Campbell, Esq., Referee.

Carl Jansen vs. *Moses H. Moses and Louis G. Schiffer.*—This action was brought to recover $5,992 18 in gold, alleged to have been deposited with the defendants. The defendants were copartners as bankers and brokers in this City. In the latter part of April, 1865, the plaintiff applied to Seraphim Schwarz, a clerk in the office of the defendants, to sell six thousand florins in paper money of the City of Frankfort, and also twenty-six thousand thalers in paper money of the Kingdom of Prussia. Schwarz assured the plaintiff that the defendants would sell the paper money for him. Schwarz sold the florins, and after deducting commissions and expenses, $2,245 in gold remained due to the plaintiff. He also sold the thalers, and after deducting commissions and expenses, there remained $18,547 18 in gold due the plaintiff. On June 3, Schwarz paid the plaintiff $15,000 in gold, on account of the proceeds of the thalers, leaving a balance of $3,547 18. On the completion of the said sales, it was agreed by the plaintiff and Schwarz that the aforesaid sums of gold should be deposited with the defendants, payable on demand, with interest; and receipts were given by Schwarz, in the name of the defendants, expressing said agreement.

On the part of the defendants it was shown that no purchase or sale of foreign paper money had ever been made by them in the course of their business, previous to these transactions. They had no knowledge of the above agreement nor of the deposit of the gold in pursuance thereof; but Schwarz fraudulently represented that the money was his own, and placed it with defendants as margin for stock and gold speculations carried on through the defendants as brokers, in which speculations the money was lost. They also claimed that the plaintiff intended to deal with Schwarz personally, and not with the firm.

Schwarz, at the time of these transactions, had authority to receive and deliver stock and gold for the firm, and to pay out and receive money therefor, and was intrusted with power to fill up checks left in the office, signed in blank, and was in the habit of dealing with the customers of the firm.

The report found that from the express authority given by the defendants to Schwarz, and his implied or apparent authority as derived from the business transacted by the firm, they were liable for his acts in receiving the gold in their name, and in agreeing in their behalf to repay the same.

Judgment was entered in favor of the plaintiff for the value of the gold in currency, and for interest and costs, amounting in all to $10,075.

Osborn E. Bright, Esq., for the plaintiff; B. F. Dunning, Esq., for the defendants.

Alleged Fraudulent Assignment.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 4.

Before Justice Cardozo.

F. V. B. Kennedy, Receiver, vs. *Waterman C. Bradley and Gould H. Thorp.*—This action was brought to set aside an assignment for the benefit of creditors, made by Waterman C. Bradley to Gould H. Thorp.

Testimony was introduced by plaintiff to prove that Bradley was insolvent, Jan. 1, 1866, and that he knew it; and that, notwithstanding this, he bought, between Jan. 5, 1866, and Jan. 20, 1866, more than $20,000 of merchandise in New-York City, for cash or on short time, concealing his insolvency, and in some cases distinctly representing himself to be good for which goods he still owes.

On Jan. 20, 1866, he made the assignment, preferring C. C. Bradley & Sons, his father and brothers, to the amount of $14,000.

His debt at the time of the assignment was about $58,000 and his nominal assets about $52,000, the value of which he estimated at about $26,000.

The assignee received, under the assignment, among other assets, about $19,000 worth of goods, which had been shipped from this port between Jan. 5, 1866, and Jan. 20, 1866, subject to about $13,000 advance, which Bradley had procured here.

It also appeared that Bradley drew out in January, 1866, for his private use, about $3,750.

The assignment purported to convey all the real estate of the consignor, and contained a power of attorney to the assignee, his executors, administrators and assigns. The instrument bore a 25 cent revenue stamp only. No evidence was offered by the defendants in reference to these facts. The plaintiff claimed that the goods bought by Bradley in January, 1866, were obtained by fraud, and that the assignment was a fraud on the venders of those goods and was for that reason void, and that it was also void as made in trust for the use of the assignor since it conveyed property obtained by fraud, in trust, to pay the assignor's debts.

The plaintiff also claimed that the power of attorney to the representatives and assigns of the assignee was contrary to statute and vitiated the assignment, and that, as a conveyance of real estate and a power of attorney the instrument was invalid and could not be used in evidence, because it was not properly stamped. The decision was reserved.

Wm. H. Dickinson, attorney for plaintiff; D. M. Porter, attorney for defendants.

The Lincoln Divorce Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Monell.

Levi Lincoln vs. *Abbe Lincoln.*—A motion was made by counsel for the defendant to set aside a decree of divorce obtained by the plaintiff against his wife, on the ground that such decree had been obtained by collusion and without notice to her. After obtaining such decree, the plaintiff married another lady, with whom he is now living. The Court granted the motion as prayed by the wife, and set aside the decree. Litigation between the husband and wife is going on in the Supreme Court also.

Edwin James and Dunphy for the motion; Traphagen and Stafford for the plaintiff.

Decision as to the Right of Hotel Proprietors to the Use of Names on Carriages.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Monell.

Diez vs. *Lamb.*—In this suit for an injunction by the proprietor of the Prescott House, to prohibit the defendant from running a stage with the name of his hotel upon it, judgment was rendered for the plaintiff, and a permanent injunction granted. The right of the plaintiff was established.

Edwin James and Dunphy for plaintiff; Lawrence for defendant.

Superior Court—Trial Term—Part I.—Dec. 3.

Before Justice McCunn.

This Court opened promptly at 11 o'clock, but there were few jurymen in attendance. The panels was called, and those not answering to their names were fined $25 each. The Court requested that the names of the absentees be published in the TIMES, *Herald* and *Tribune.*

The following are their names: Wm. M. Bliss, Stephen A. Brown, Cor. W. Benizky, Samuel Baer, August Crome, Louis A. Cohen, Geo. T. Chapman, Chas. F. Chandler, Richard D. Demarest, Lindley M. Ferris, Jr., Emil Friend, Wm. H. Fuller, Marcus Fleischauer, Arthur W. Gabenden, Thomas Garvey, Jona. Gilbert, Jas. Geerty, Geo. S. Geer, Sol. Herzog, George Henley, George W. Hunt, Oliver Harriman, William Jaggers, Gibbons L. Kelty, John Keane, Gustavus H. Kissel, Tim. Lynch, John McKlime, Charles McCabe, Robert McCabe, Fred. Melby, John Muller, Geo. Martin, Ed. Matthews, John W. Neergaard, Peter Oberg, Cornelius Orrok, Ed. V. Price, Wm. S. Prickett, Chas. Plaff, Augustus Riley, Jas. Riley, Peter Roth, Henry Rankin, Joseph Roselle, Francis J. Rekerman, Chas. E. Revere, Jos. R. Reed, Wm. P. Renshaw, Francis Rolle, Ed. L. Buckly, Pat. Reddy, Jas. W. Reed, Henry Richers, Wm. L. Ranson, Rufus M. Stevers, David Steinberg, Jos. L. Simpson, Jas. Talcott, David Tees, Marks Witt Kospi, Jno. C. Wolkinshaw, Chas. Weiker, Ed. W. White, Leonard A. Worcester, Abram W. Waldheimer, Wm. Wolf, Theo. C. Williams, Jos. F. Waring, Jas. Wallace.

The calendar was called, and the case of William McNally vs. Henry J. Raymond, for libel printed in the TIMES, was dismissed, the plaintiff not appearing to prosecute. Only eleven jurors being present no cause could be tried, and the Court adjourned to Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

Superior Court—Trial Term—Part II—Dec. 3.

Before Justice Monell.

The panel of jurors in this Court was called, and twenty-five persons answered to their names. The absentees were fined $25 each. After deducting the exempts and those who had valid excuses, there were not enough jurymen left to try a cause, and the Court accordingly adjourned to Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

Court of Common Pleas—Dec. 3.

In Part I. of this Court, before Judge DALY, the calendar was called, and no cause being ready for trial, the Court adjourned to Thursday, at 11 A. M.

In Part II., before Judge BRADY, there were not enough Jurymen present to try a cause, and the Court imposed the usual fine upon absentees, and adjourned to Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 3.

By Justice Barbour.

Hart, Administrator, &c., *vs.* Palon; motion granted, with $10 costs.

By Justice Robertson.

Isadore Valentine *vs.* Francis H. Saltus; motion granted. Seymour N. Marsh *vs.* B. Frank et al.; motion granted.

By Justice Monell.

Levi A. Lincoln *vs.* Abby Lincoln; report of Referee confirmed, and defendant let in to defend; order of reference vacated and cause restored to calendar for trial. Frederick Deiz *vs.* Chester Lamb; judgment for plaintiff, enjoining the defendant as demanded in the complaint. Catharine Jenkins, Administratrix, &c., *vs.* David E. Wheeler; motion for resettlement of case denied, with $10 costs.

By Justice Garvin.

Thomas B. Oakley *vs.* William S. Sears—Case settled; papers on file.

By Justice Jones.

Patrick R. Cuff *vs.* Michael O'Reilly—Motion denied without costs.

The General Term of this Court met yesterday and adjourned to Thursday, Dec. 6, at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 3.

By Justice Sutherland.

Rockefeller *vs.* Rockefeller; memoranda for counsel. Matilda Meyer *vs.* Isadore Meyer; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted. Juliana Nicholaus *vs.* Jacob Nicholaus; report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted. In re the petition of Deborah Kerr, &c. In re the petition of Jane A. Ferris, orders granted. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company *vs.* Wm. Feitretch et al.; report confirmed, and order granted.

By Justice Barnard.

John Drake *vs.* Mary J. Long et al.; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—DEC. 3.

By Justice Mullen.

James O. Smith et al. *vs.* George Raphael et al.; judgment ordered in favor of the defendants Raphael and Bleasley. Jaudon *vs.* Read et al.; motion for a new trial granted on the ground that there is no evidence in the case dispensing with the notice of demand and non-payment to Read; judgment against the other defendant. The East River Bank *vs.* Simon Steinrich; judgment ordered for plaintiff for the amount of the check and interest. Green *vs.* Agnew; judgment for plaintiff.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Dr. Harris' Weekly Letter—Seasonable Advice in Relation to Scarlatina—Causes of Death, &c.

The number of deaths recorded for the week ending Dec. 1 was 432, being an increase of 35 over the number reported the previous week, and 15 more than in the corresponding week of last year. The deaths from zymotic diseases were 93, of which 28 were the result of scarletina and 15 of typhoid fever.

DR. HARRIS' WEEKLY LETTER.

The following letter of Dr. HARRIS relative to the statistics of the week contains some items of advice which the public will do well to avail themselves of:

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, Dec. 3, 1866.

In the week ending Dec. 1 there were 432 deaths in New-York, inclusive of 77 in the public institutions. The total mortality in Brooklyn, including Kings County Institutions, was 134. In New-York the zymotic diseases caused 93 deaths, or 21½ per cent. of the total mortality. In Brooklyn the same causes gave 34 deaths, or 25 1-3 per cent. of the total. Inflammatory diseases of the respiratory organs caused 75 deaths in New-York; Phthisis caused 68 deaths; these disorders of the respiratory organs gave 33½ per cent. of the total mortality. This 116 deaths in the first year of infancy in this City is nearly equal to 27 per cent. of the total, and the 201 in the first five years of childhood is a little more than 46½ per cent. of the deaths at all ages. The Coroners returned verdicts in 30 cases of death, 3 of which were by drowning. Scarlatina, the most fatal and insidious of all the infections that yet go unchecked by human skill, killed 28 children in New-York and 10 in Brooklyn last week. It certainly threatens to become very widespread and fatal; therefore it is desirable that the resources of prevention should be applied in every house where it prevails, but the families need to do this for themselves, for it is a malady that, from the first hour of its onset, requires constant sanitary care. As this is a malady that, in crowded populations at least, depends largely upon its own specific contagion, like typhus, specific means should be used to destroy that diffusible poison, even if it be true that other physical agencies favor its epidemic propagation. A disease that has produced in those of its surviving victims a greater amount of misery than the sum of that which its death produces cannot be lightly regarded. Deputy-Registrar, Dr. R. C. STILES, writes to-day of Brooklyn, that the high rate of zymotic diseases in that city is owing now to an increase in scarlatina and croup.

Having for years tested the usefulness of social purification of the apartments, and the clothing of the scarlatina sick the following plain advice, is by a rule of this Bureau always sent to the families where a death from this disease has occurred:

1. Keep every room ventilated by open windows and fire-places for several days.
2. Boil for two hours all bedding and clothing that have been about the sick.

This sanitary care, if exercised in every domicile where there is a person sick with scarlatina, would do much to repress the prevalence of this disease, which blights so many young lives and parental hopes. The Health Officer of Liverpool and many other close observers have recently confirmed the value of the suggestion here given. Hygiene requires that her prophylactic guards shall, like the vestal fires, be unceasingly renewed. Proper vigilance in the use of means will yet prove that hygienic prevention is more potent than all the resources of curative drugs in these domestic pestilences.

E. HARRIS, Registrar.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The following table indicates the number and the localities of deaths from zymotic diseases:

Wards	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Croup	Whooping Cough	Typhus Fever	Typhoid Fever	Cholera	Cholera Infantum	Other Diarrhoeal Diseases	Cholera Morbus	Other Zymotic Diseases	Total from Zymotic Diseases	By Accident, &c.	Total deaths from all causes	Total population in Wards—Census of 1860
1.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	18,120
2.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,507
3.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3,757
4.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	10	21,994
5.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	5	3	21	24,341
6.	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	14	20,698
7.	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	17	40,306
8.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	17	39,722
9.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	16	44,386
10.	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	22	29,651
11.	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	29	59,963
12.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	3	—	2	11	4	27	36,647
13.	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	16	32,929
14.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	—	20	28,087
15.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	27,588
16.	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	5	—	16	45,183
17.	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	25	72,770
18.	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	25	57,464
19.	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	4	11	3	57	32,841
20.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	2	22	67,554
21.	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	18	49,025
22.	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	31	61,749
	1	—	28	8	4	3	1	15	1	2	12	—	18	93	18	432	814,254

DEATHS IN THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

There were 77 deaths in the public institutions, of which 1 occurred at the Emigrant Depot, 2 at St. Vincent's Hospital, 2 at the New-York Hospital, 8 at the Emigrants' Refuge, Ward's Island, 2 at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 1 at the Bloomingdale Asylum, 21 at the Alms-house, 11 at the Charity Hospital, 1 at the Colored Home, 2 at the Lunatic Asylum, 1 at the small Pox Hospital, 3 at the Nursery, 2 at St. Luke's, 1 at Mount Sinai Hospital and 19 at Bellevue Hospital.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The causes of death are recorded at length under their proper names. The following is a summary:

Miasmatic diseases	85	Generative system	1
Enthetic diseases	1	Locomotory System	1
Dietic diseases	7	Integumentary system	1
Diathetic diseases	8	Developmental, child'n	11
Tubercular diseases	95	Developmental, women	1
Nervous system	66	Developmental, age	8
Circulatory system	10	Developmental, nutrit'n	7
Respiratory system	75	Accident, &c	17
Urinary system	15	Homicide	1
Total			432

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The following is a record of the meteorological observations for the week kept for the Metropolitan Board of Health:

Days of the Week.	Days of the month	Barometer Point—Night—Lowest	Daily Mean of Barometer	Daily Mean of Tem'ture	Daily av. of Humidity, saturation being 100	Rain—Inches
Sunday	25	25	30.5	31	55	
Monday	26	24	30.20	33	56	
Tuesday	27	35	30.20	43	67	.03
Wednesday	28	48	30.00	54	85	
Thursday	29	56	29.80	61	90	} 1.
Friday	30	40	29.60	52	65	
Saturday	1	31	29.95	37	56	

Mean of Barometer for week 29.97
Mean of Temperature for week 44
Average of Humidity for week, Saturation being 100 68
Total rain fall 1.03

The National Guard—Court-Martial.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1866.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 8.—A Court-martial, to consist of Brig.-Gen. JOSHUA M. VARIAN, Third Brigade N. G., President; Col. HARMON D. HULL, Fourth Infantry N. G., Col. THEO. W. PARMLEE, Seventy-first Infantry N. G., members, will convene on Thursday, the 20th inst., at the armory of the Third Regiment Cavalry, corner of Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, New-York City, for the trial of Col. D. C. MINTON, First Cavalry N. G., on certain charges and specifications preferred against him by Capt. HENRY FISCHER, First Cavalry N. G.

Col. RAPALLO DAVISON, Judge-Advocate, will conduct the case.

By order, Brig.-Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL.
W. B. BEND,
(Official.) Major and Acting Div. Ins.
CHAS. H. TOMES, Major and A. D. C.

[Advertisement.]

"Are fully established as goods of high order. WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY, and all of BURNETT'S manufacture."—*Chicago Tribune.*

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, Proprietors for Burnett's Standard Preparations for the Toilet, &c.

[Advertisement.]

The best dressed gentlemen in New-York and out of it, wear KNOX'S Hats. His elegant establishment, at No. 212 Broadway, is the headquarters of fashion. Knox is a genius. He can invent new styles, thus beating the Parisians at their own game, and the goods which he manufactures are all of the very finest materials, and sold at the cheapest possible prices.

[Advertisement.]

Thousands perish annually from the use of unhealthful beverages. Take KENT'S East India Coffee and live. For sale by all grocers. Price 25 cents per pound. Wholesale depot No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Burglar Alarm Telegraph protects invisibly and without damage each window and door of the house. Seven years' experience without a failure.
E. HOLMES, No. 254 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston—H. F. Pike, Com. A. K. Hughes, U. S. N., J. M. Saibaugh, F. A. Millott, J. Burdish, and 5 in the steerage.

In brig M. Berry, from Matanzas—Amanda M. Brown, Mary A. Brown, Wm. A. Brown.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 09 | Sun sets....... 4 32 | Moon rises... 5 22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 26 | Gov. Island. 7 15 | Hell Gate... 8 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 4.

Cleared.

Steamship Yazoo, Hodges, Norfolk, G. Heineken & Palmore.

Ship Southampton, Whitney, London, E. Morgan & Son.

Bark Lavinia, Davis, Aspinwall, Merchant & Carman.

Brigs Nazarene, (Br.,) Murphy, Savanilla and St. Mark's, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Geo. Ames, Ward, Mobile, N. H. Brigham.

Schooners John, Davis, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; Delmar, Lank, Newbern, J. L. Davis.

Arrived.

Steamship Celia, (Br.,) Gleasdell, London Nov. 11, Havre 15th, with mdse. and 277 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Nov. 23, 9 P. M., lat. 47 30, lon. 37 20, exchanged signals with one of the Hamburg steamers, (Teutonia?) hence for Hamburg Dec. 2, 3 P. M., exchanged signals with Bremen steamer Bremen, in lat. 40 49, lon. 67 30; same day, 7 P. M., lat. 40 46, lon. 68 10, exchanged signals with one of the Anchor line of steamers, bound E.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston 58 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. Dec. 3, 1 A. M., off Hatteras, passed steamer Quaker City, bd. S.

Steamer Gen. Custer, Rector, Baltimore 48 hours, with mdse. to J. B. Smull.

Steamer Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Concordia, Sears, Boston.

Steamer Josephine, Moore, Baltimore.

Ship Glad Tidings, Thomson, Glasgow 39 ds., with mdse. to Wm. & Alfred Nelson. Experienced heavy westerly weather during the passage. Nov. 14, 11 A. M., lat. 47 40, lon. 34, saw a large shower of meteors, all passing from east to west. Nov. 22, lat. 42 24, lon. 57 10, signalized Br. ship Alhambra, from Pensacola for Cork.

Bark Francis Milly, (of London,) Gunton, Colombo 98 ds., with coffee to master. Sept. 30, 24 miles S. of Cape Infanta, spoke Dutch bark Varranda, from Batavia for Rotterdam.

Bark Halcyon, (of Bath,) Hubbard, Liverpool 55 ds., with mdse. to master.

Brig Caprera, (of Stockton,) Patterson, Cardenas 14 ds., with molasses to Walsh & Carver.

Brig Scotland, (of Barbados,) Crowell, Grand Turk, T. I., 11 ds., with salt to E. T. Smith & Co.

Brig Edward, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Doty, Nassau 7 ds., with machinery, &c., to master.

Brig Abstainer, (Br.,) Pettis, Halifax, N. S., 7 ds., with molasses, &c., to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Theresa, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Corbett, Windsor, N. S., 18 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Martha A. Berry, (of Portland,) Chase, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Wild Pigeon, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Johnson, Inagua 18 ds., with logwood, to Joseph Eneas.

Brig Kenneth, (Br.,) Atwood, Savanilla 25 ds., with mdse. to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig B. Young, (of Calais,) Gibson, Darien, Ga., 9 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Brig Louise Miller, (of Boston,) Layton, Cherryfield, Me., 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Harriet, (Br.,) Johnson, Rio Grande del Sul 74 ds., with hides, &c., to master.

Brig Ada, (of Walton, N. S.,) Card, Salt Cay, T. I., 19 ds., with salt to G. F. Penniston.

Schr. Julia E. Gamage, Montgomery, Charleston, with naval stores.

Schr. Dresden, (of Machiasport,) Smith, Shulee, N. S., 28 ds., with spiles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. G. J. Miller, (of Nassau,) Higgs, Harbor Island 9 ds., with old iron, &c., to James Douglas.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, Portland, Me., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Jeddy, Fanning, Bangor, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Francis Arthemus, (of Machiasport,) Mitchell, Shulee, N. S., 28 ds., to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Wellington, Barker, Windsor 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. E. Fowler, Holbrook, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. E. E. Sylvester, Sylvester, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Four Sisters, Shearer, Fall River, for Georgetown.

Schr. E. F. Crowell, Crowell, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. America, Reynolds, Providence, with mdse.
Schr. Granite State, Hallett, Boston.
Schr. Garland, Munson, Machias, with lumber.
Schr. Sarah & Julia, Perry, Bangor, with potatoes.
Schr. D. Pierson, Pierson, Calais, with lumber.
Schr. Lucy, Copp, Windsor, with plaster.
Schr. Express, Conants, Bangor, for Rondout.
Schr. Daybreak, Cousins, Bangor.
Schr. S. C. Evans, Jayne, St. Mark's, with cotton, &c.
Canal-boat Agnes, Jameison, Albagh, Vt.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 4—Arr. steamer McClellan, from Baltimore; ship Akbar, Calcutta; barks Eliza White, Havana; Horace Scudder, New-Orleans; brigs Alert, Havana; P. M. Tinker, Mobile; Ambrose Light, Wilmington; Abby Ellen, Philadelphia; Annandale, do.; Geo. E. Prescott, Isabel Beurmann, Walter Howes, and Abby Thaxter, Rondout; schr. Almo, St. Mark's.

Also arr. steamship Brazilian, from Queenstown; brig Mansanilla, from Elizabethport.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 4—Arr. steamer Gen. Meade, from New-York; ship Constitution, Liverpool; bark Carleton, Boston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 3—Arr. steamship Gen. Barnes, from New-York; Fannie, from Baltimore; Br. barks John W. Harris, from Matanzas; John Ellis, from New-York; Am. ship Ne Plus Ultra, from New-York.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 4—Arr. steamship C. W. Lord, from New-York at 10 A. M. Sld. steamship Rebecca Clyde, for New-York at 3 P. M.

Heavy blow on the coast last night.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Cultivator, from Liverpool, is at anchor at the S. W. Spit.

The schr. Titmouse, of Newburyport, from Newport for Virginia, put into this port to avoid the severe gale this morning, and anchored inside the Hook, where she was run into by the brig Kate Stewart, of Philadelphia. The Titmouse lost her bowsprit, jibboom and head-gear, and was towed to the City by the steamer Seth Low.

Spoken, &c.

Belclutha—Br. brig, from Sunderland for Rio, Nov. 2, lat. 2 07 N., lon. 28 19 W.

Costance—Ital. bark, from Buenos Ayres for Cadiz, 36 ds. out, Nov. 5, lat. 5 48, lon. 30 08.

Fairway—Br. schr., steering S. by W., Nov. 29, lat. 37 24, lon. 68 15.

Louisa—Br. brig, hence for Granada, Nov. 25, lat. 35 10, lon. 61 30.

FURNITURE FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

FURNITURE FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

MEEKS'
RICH AND PLAIN
FURNITURE

RICH INLAID CABINETS,
FRENCH SECRETAIRES,
FLOWER STANDS,
JEWELRY BOXES,
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FLOWER VASES, CARD RECEIVERS,
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GLOVE BOXES, FANCY TABLES,
THE RISTORI CHAIR,

IN ADDITION TO OUR VERY LARGE STOCK OF RICH AND PLAIN FURNITURE, A BEAUTIFUL VARIETY OF IMPORTED FANCY ARTICLES, ELEGANT IN STYLE AND PERFECT IN MANUFACTURE, ARE NOW OFFERED FOR THE HOLIDAYS, AT

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FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED
NEWSPAPER

Containing 23 beautiful illustrations, and the most attractive reading matter of the day. Among the illustrations are Scenes and Incidents of the Burning of the Idaho, and the rescue of a female passenger through the gallant exertions of the engineer; Portrait of O'Neill; The Watermelon Market of Charleston; Scenes and Incidents in the Italian Occupation of Venice; Hoisting the Flag in the Saint Mark-square; The Tyndale Memorial; The Newly-invented English Iron-clad, with accurate pictures of her singular machinery; Miss Farmer's beautiful picture of "In Mischief and Out of Mischief"—the Girl Awake and the Girl Asleep; Villager and Soldier at Bhastan; Leg of the Gigantic Dinornis; Burning of the Giraffes in London; Lacquer Manufactures; Nubian Method of Scaring Birds, and a comic cut. The literature consists of able editorials, Town Gossip, full descriptions of the illustrations; also the splendid serial called "Lady Inez, or the Passion Flower;" "The Haunted Organist," beside choice poetry, epitome of the foreign and domestic news of the week, and interesting items.

PRICE TEN CENTS.

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Nothing ever appeared as a candidate for public favor which so soon met the unqualified and surprising success which has attended the introduction of

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Its use proves all its claims, and it is rapidly becoming

THE FAVORITE TOILET COMPANION!

The reasons for this unparalleled success are that its operation is instantaneous and entirely satisfactory, and that while it gives to every face

THE RADIANT COMPLEXION OF THE YOUNG!

clearing away freckles, sallowness or other unpleasant effect of weather or disease, it

WILL NOT INJURE THE MOST DELICATE SKIN!

and is consequently a remedy for, and beautifier of, the skin combined in one preparation. As

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HARMLESS COSMETIC IN THE WORLD!

it is confidently recommended to the ladies of America. Whether

FOR THE BALLROOM, THE OPERA OR THE PROMENADE,

this article is absolutely unrivaled, and is used with the greatest satisfaction by thousands of the ladies of this community.

SPECIAL NOTA BENE!

Among the excellent qualities of this magnificent cosmetic are these, to which we invite special attention: It instantaneously imparts to the face a beautiful, clear, natural, youthful tint; its presence on the face cannot be detected; it does not lose its lustre by perspiration; it can be removed only by washing; it will not change the color of rouge; it effectually removes tan, pimples, freckles and other blemishes created by ill-health or exposure to weather, and will not give the face the chalky appearance when worn, nor leave the rough, coarse and dingy complexion, when removed, which is characteristic of other preparations. A single trial proves all these statements. Sold by druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price one dollar.

FISK, FULLER & FLINT,
Proprietors, No. 62 Fulton st., N. Y.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW, GREENwich and Murray sts., where you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour, and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One-price house.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 163 Fulton-st.

NOW READY:

Me-won-i-toc,

A NEW NOVEL,

BY SOLON ROBINSON,

THE VETERAN AGRICULTURAL EDITOR

OF

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

A novel by SOLON ROBINSON, long and well known as the Agricultural Editor of the TRIBUNE, is commenced in the WEEKLY TRIBUNE of Dec. 5, ready TO-DAY. It is called

ME-WON-I-TOC;

A STORY OF WESTERN LIFE, INDIAN AND DOMESTIC.

Though not Mr. Robinson's first novel, we do not doubt that this will newly prove the worth of the pen that in so many chapters of successful writing for the farm and the fireside, and in behalf of the friendless poor of a crowded City, has been entertaining and instructive.

A true Indian novel is among the rarities of latter-day fiction, and the pioneer life of the West, abounding as it does in rude but rich material for the work of the novelist, has found, of late, but few faithful delineators. It is not too much to say that few Americans have been so near to the American people in their homestead life and characters as settlers and pioneers, as the author of "Me-won-i-toc;" few have traveled so far and observed so closely amid the varieties of the farmer's and pioneer's life, East and West; and no writer for the daily Press has had a keener relish for, or livelier sympathy with, the fresh and free out-door life which enters into the elements of his novel. Mr. Robinson's writings have always been marked by a quaint and direct force; pictures, simple but graphic, of things as they really are; practical and minute knowledge of the useful and the beautiful as they are brought together into every-day consciousness—these are some of the features of a style of word-painting with which the readers of this paper have long been familiar.

The new novel, which will be begun the first week in December, will continue during the Spring.

In addition to this, THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will contain, as usual, features of entertainment, instruction and variety, surpassing those of any other journal published to benefit the home life of the people, and justify the ever-increasing support which has made it the most widely circulated paper in America.

THE

NEW-YORK

Weekly Tribune

is printed on a large, double medium sheet, making eight pages of six broad columns each. It contains all the important editorials published in THE DAILY TRIBUNE, except those of merely local interest; also Literary and Scientific Intelligence; Reviews of the most interesting and important New Books; the Letters from our large corps of correspondents; the latest news received by Telegraph from Washington and all other parts of the country; a Summary of all important intelligence in this City and elsewhere; a Synopsis of the Proceedings of Congress and State Legislature when in session; the Foreign News received by every steamer; Exclusive Reports of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute; Talks about Fruit, and other Horticultural and Agricultural information essential to country residents; Stock, Financial, Cattle, Dry Goods and General Market Reports; making it, both for variety and completeness, altogether the most valuable, interesting and instructive WEEKLY NEWSPAPER published in the World.

The full reports of the American Institute Farmers' Club, and the various Agricultural Reports in each number, are richly worth a year's subscription.

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The publication of the New Novel is commenced in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of Dec. 5. Send in your orders in advance.

Ask your newsman for it or subscribe by mail.

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THE ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD.

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On account of the recent decline in the price of WOOLEN GOODS, we now offer to sell a large portion of our superb Winter stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, REGARDLESS OF COST.

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A CONCENTRATED SOAP for Family, Laundry and Hotel use. Half the Soap and half the Labor, and your Clothes are Cleaner, Brighter and Sweeter, a result magical as pleasing and satisfactory. SAVONINE will not run the most delicate color, proving it cannot injure the most delicate fibre. The cost so small, the result so great, that the poorest housekeeper, when familiar with its value, will call it

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N. B.—Sold everywhere in boxes of 6 lbs. for $1 50.

Agents appointing. Apply with reference.

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KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 675, Dec. 4, 1866.
2, 24, 36, 26, 14, 35, 7, 8, 53, 45, 49, 13, 11, 56.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 676, Dec. 4, 1866.
75, 12, 70, 51, 71, 6, 13, 60, 69, 55, 62, 63, 2.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 575, Dec. 4, 1866.
1, 22, 16, 59, 74, 40, 46, 17, 62, 39, 2, 53, 20, 6.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 576, Dec. 4, 1866.
28, 44, 29, 2, 42, 64, 11, 19, 71, 34, 65, 51, 9.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
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HELP WANTED.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO TRAVEL WITH two specialties in the dry goods and clothing trade; those, and only those, who are conversant with the work of traveling salesmen, can produce the most satisfactory references, and evidence of a trade which they can influence, may address, with the name of the parties last engaged with, stating salaries expected and the location of their trade, Box No. 5,880 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—AN EXCELLENT NURSE FOR AN infant, &c., one operating a sewing-machine preferred, to go a short distance in the country; American or German preferred; an excellent home and fair wages. Apply at No. 116 Wall-st., Thursday morning.

WANTED—A WOMAN AS COOK AND LAUNdress, to go 13 miles into the country; family small; wages $14. Apply, with references, at No. 60 William-st., second story, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY TWO first-class girls, one as chambermaid and the other as waitress; references required. Apply at No. 429 West 22d-st.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH JOBBING HOUSE, two salesmen who can influence a first-class trade; with such liberal arrangements will be made. Address Box No. 4,879 Post-office.

WANTED—SEVERAL MIDDLE-AGED LAdies, of good address, to introduce an article wanted in every family, from which several dollars a day may be realized. Call at No. 1 Hudson-st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT OFFICE BOY, from 14 to 15 years old; must be a good writer and have a good character. Apply at No. 297½ Pearl-st.

AGENTS WANTED—IN ALL PARTS OF THE United States, to sell THE LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS, a new work, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, the great Historian. The work is finely illustrated, complete in one volume, and ready for subscribers. The author, the theme, and the elegant style in which it is issued, combine to render it one of the best books for agents ever published in this country. Exclusive territory may be secured by addressing
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AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL BROWN'S Glass-cleaning Polish (patented;) will sell everywhere; City or country; large profits to agents; full particulars free. C. M. BROWN, No. 74 Bleecker-st., N. Y.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
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A fine assortment of plated on GERMAN SILVER and WHITE METAL.
TEA SETS, CASTERS, CAKE BASKETS, CORDIAL STANDS, SOUP TUREENS, &c., &c.
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Old ware repaired and replated.

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No more toothache after using
PIETON'S
Great Toothache Remedy.
It never fails to cure it instantly. Give it a trial.
Price 50 cents per bottle,
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"THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL,"
NOS. 138 AND 140 WEST 28TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1866.

AN ELECTION WILL BE HELD AT THE hospital on Dec. 9 next, for three Directors in Class No. 1, to serve for four years, from Jan. 16 next, in place of Messrs. Lewis May, Wm. Seligman and Samuel A. Lewis; also, for one Director, in Class No. 4, to serve for three years, from Jan. 16 next, in place of Mr. Henry Gitterman, (elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. N. K. Rosenfield,) and also for one Director in Class No. 2, to serve for one year, from Jan. 16 next, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. S. J. Spiegelberg, all of whose terms of office will expire on that day.

The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. and close at 12 o'clock M.

By order of the Board,
SAMUEL A. LEWIS, Honorary Secretary.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—FOR PROMPT CASH, A FIRST-class paper-mill, capable of making from two to three tons of paper a day. Address, with full particulars, ALPHA, Box No. 2,814 New-York Post-office.

DOUBLE GUNS, $10, $15, $20, $30, $40, $50, $75, $100: also a variety of fishing tackle. Sent by express to order by J. & J. BRUSH, No. 183 Bowery. A few second-hand double guns.

PERSONAL.

IF ANY OF THE PASSENGERS WHO were in the horse-car No. 27 of the Hudson River Railroad on Monday evening, the 3d inst., about 5½ o'clock, and saw the assault made upon a gentleman in the car, will send their address to J. H. F., No. 43 Exchange-place, Room No. 12, they will confer a favor and perform an act of justice.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THOMAS SWIRE, a native of Oldham, Lancashire, England. When last heard of was working at Paterson, N. J., October, 1865. Address J. F. J. C., No. 166 Washington-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
800 FOR SALE. 100 SLEIGHS, 500 HARNESSES, 1,000 STRAPS SLEIGH BELLS.
C. WITTY'S Carriage Warerooms,
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A BEAUTIFUL BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS high, very stylish; also, a light turnover seat phaeton and harness, at the corner of 5th-av. and 44th-st.

A DOCTOR'S PHAETON AND HARNESS; also, a top buggy; sold at a bargain, at private stable, No. 137 East 34th-st., near 3d-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—A DRAFT DRAWN BY the Western National Bank of Philadelphia upon the Gallatin National Bank of New-York, dated Oct. 27, 1866, No. 191, for $186 92, in favor of Leavitt, Strebeign & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating or paying said draft, payment having been stopped.
F. BAYLE.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY EVENING, in Niblo's Garden, a bundle containing slippers on canvas. Five dollars reward will be paid for the same at No. 73 New-st., up stairs.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 308 Washington-st., near Reade.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand. United States Revenue stamps constantly on hand. HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. DR. BELLOWS WILL GIVE A discourse on *The Duties of Liberal Christians to their Own Opinions* on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, in the Church of All Souls, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st., at 8 o'clock. The public are invited.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL, FROM Poland, tells past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor, Room No. 6. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

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Have been awarded SIXTY-FIVE FIRST PREMIUMS, Gold and Silver Medals, OVER ALL COMPETITORS at the principal fairs in this country, and a PRIZE MEDAL AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, in competition with the best makers of this country and Europe.

THAT THE GREAT SUPERIORITY OF THESE PIANOS is still universally conceded is abundantly proved by the very flattering letters and testimonials received during the past few months from the MOST CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS AND LEADING ARTISTS OF EUROPE. Among others may be mentioned:

Mr. H. F. Broadwood, firm of Broadwood & Sons, London.
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Mlle. A. Goddard,	L. Moscheles,	Rene Favarger,
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GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH FULL AGRAFFE BRIDGE, THREE UNISONS, AND ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
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Authorized Agents in all the principal cities of the Union.

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A new brand of cigars of peculiarly fine fragrance, manufactured entirely of a newly-discovered native tobacco, entirely different from and far superior to any, except THE HIGHEST GRADES OF THE VUELTA ABAJO. A great variety, consisting of

Rioho,	Conchas,
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FRED. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-class waitress a situation in a private family, or would do the chamberwork and sewing; she is willing and obliging, and neat and tidy in her habits; she is capable of taking either capacity; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse in a private family; is competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; an infant preferred; best of reference. No. 308 6th-av., corner 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as good cook; understands pastry, game and soup, and all family cooking; understands making butter; country preferred; good reference. Call for two days at No. 11 James-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City references. Can be seen for two days. Inquire at No. 235 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands the business thoroughly, soups, meats, game and pastry; all kinds of desserts; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COOK, A situation in a private family; understands soups, pastry, meat and game, and is a first-rate baker; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 85 East 22d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by an American Protestant; can operate on machines; would take care of grown children or assist with chamberwork, if required. Call at No. 226 West 32d-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing, or take care of grown children; no objection to the country. Call at No. 398 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; has lived with the best of gentlemen's families at home. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation in a private family as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, baking, &c.; would do part of the washing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 5, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting and assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call at, or address, Baltic-st., eighth house from 5th-av., south side of the street, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in a private family; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, and all kinds of preserves; does the coarse washing. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress; understands fluting. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble English woman as first-class cook; fully competent in all its branches. Can be seen at No. 23 University-place, near 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN, childless widow as seamstress, and for light housework, in a respectable family. Inquire, between 10 and 12 M., to-day, at No. 47 Barclay-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as nurse and chambermaid; satisfactory reference given. Can be seen for two days if not engaged at No. 292 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON TO go out by the day to make misses' and boys' clothes; has a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. Call at No. 179 West 14th-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as nurse and chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 90 West 28th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as cook and assist with the washing and ironing; has a good reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 438 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class laundress; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 84 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress in a private family; has no objection to go in the country; can give good reference. Call at 77 West 19th-st., eight doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable colored woman; understands French and American cooking; City reference given. Call at No. 28 Cornelia-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS a situation in a private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 153 46th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., fourth floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as child's nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit dresses. Apply at 64 West 41st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND TO assist with the washing and ironing; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 30 Carmine-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as waitress in a private family, or would do chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 65 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE CARE OF an invalid, either male or female, by a respectable woman and her daughter. Call at No. 72 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 123 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as a chambermaid and would assist in the waiting. Apply at No. 23 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS IN A private family; can give the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 88 West 49th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid, laundress, &c. Inquire at No. 261 West 25th-st., for Miss CLARK.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; GOOD recommendations by present employer, to whom she refers at No. 44 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; is an excellent baker. Call for two days at No. 94 West 18th-st.

WASHING WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT woman, for a few gentlemen, or would take a family's washing by the month. Call at No. 118 West 27th-st., third floor.

WET NURSES OBTAINED—DAILY, UNtil 4 P. M.; male and female nurses at short notice, at L. & A. HANSEN'S, cuppers and leechers, No. 8 6th-st., near the Bowery.

A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN DRESSMAKER would like to go out sewing by the day in private families. Address E. D., Station D., New-York.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants, tidy, capable, honest, &c., also good German help, can be supplied promptly at the National Female Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. American ladies in attendance.

GIRLS WANTING GOOD SITUATIONS for the Winter, as servants in respectable private families, boarding-houses and hotels, can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Large Employment Office, No. 138 11th-st., cor. 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, an American, as coachman or groom; can milk and take care of all kinds of cattle, and will make himself useful in any capacity whatever; can furnish the best of City and country reference. Call at No. 57 Centre-st., or address WALTER NORACE, Box No. 250 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND WIFE, situations as first-class coachman, and the wife as first cook; no objection to the country; or to take charge of a farm. Call at No. 112 East 11th-st., up stairs, front room; call until suited.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A POSITION as buyer or assistant for some City or Western house; has a special knowledge of laces, embroideries and gents' furnishing goods. Address for one week BUYER, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man of long experience; will make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; can produce first-class City references. Address N. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT coachman and gardener with City references; can milk and is willing to make himself useful; $30 a month for the Winter. Can be seen this day at No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of City reference. Any commands left at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., for T. W., will be attended to for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a young man who is thoroughly experienced; has City reference; town or country. Call or address WAITER, in the drug store corner 22d-st. and Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as waiter in a private family; has no objection to the country, and can give the best of City references as to character and capability. Address K. A., No. 1,172 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN: IS a respectable single man; can give the very best of City testimonials from last employers. Can be seen at No. 406 Broadway, or address COACHMAN.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY YOUNG man, a situation as waiter in a private family; has two years' City reference from his last employer. Call or address No. 67 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable single man, who can show five years of the most unexceptionable references. Call on R. C., No. 36 East 13th-st., private stable, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant young man as coachman; is strictly sober and of good habits; satisfactory reference given. Call on or address J. D., 38 East 20th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG COLored man as waiter or coachman in a small private family; has good City reference; country preferred. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 87 Thompson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a young man; can come well recommended. Address E. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 26 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A first-class gardener; best of reference. Address G., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a respectable young man; first-class reference given. Address C., Box 212 *Times* Office.

A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER DESIRES an engagement on or before the 1st of January; is familiar with foreign exchange, and will furnish first-class references from present employers and others. Asks $1,800. Address H. R., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

To men of capital wishing to procure a business that pays a large percentage should call at Business Emporium, No. 117 Nassau-st., BONNER & CO., Proprietors.

WANTED—FOR STARTING A LARGE, PLEASant and profitable manufacturing business an active or silent partner. For particulars address W. G., Box E, New-York.